THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PARAGUAY OUTRAGE.

Arrival of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman in New York--Their Sufferings in Paraguay --The Conditions of their Release.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning has the following:--

The two members of the American Legation in Paraguay, Messrs. Porter C. Bliss and George F. Masterman, who were so cruelly imprisoned by the tyrant Lopez, arrived here on board the Brazil mail steamer Mississippi on Sunday. After a short stay in New York they will proceed to Washington to report to the State Department for trial on the charge of conspiracy against Lopez. They were conveyed as prisoners from Asuncion to Rio Janeiro on board one of the United States vessels, and were there requested by Rear Admiral Davis to take passage on one of the regular mail steamers for New York, and present themselves to the Secretary of State for such disposition as he might see fit to make of them. They arrive, consequently, under charges, although they have not been treated as prisoners since leaving Rio, nor are they even under parole.

Mr. Porter C. Bliss is from Western New York, and went to South America eight years ago with Minister Webb. He has travelled a great deal on the eastern shore of the South American continent, engaged partly in business pursuits, but chiefly in ethnological, linguistic, and geographical researches. He is thirty years of age. Mr. Bliss bears evidences of the suffering he has undergone, and no one can look at him and hear his story without seeing in gait, gesture, countenance, and expression abundant confirmation of the narrative of cruelty and outrage.

Mr. Masterman is an Englishman who went to Paraguay seven years ago to join the medical staff of the Paraguayan army. He is about the same age as his companion, of slight figure, and handsome features, and bears a decided appearance of the gentleman. His dark hair turned half grey during his imprisonment. He suffered much less than Mr. Bliss, however, and his health does not appear to have been much shattered. The following succinct narratives of the imprisonment and sufferings of Messrs. Masterman and Bliss, for which we are indebted to the gentlemen themselves, will be found highly interesting.

[Here follows the narrative of the conspiracy and arrest, as was given in yesterday's TELEGRAPH.--ED. EVE. TEL.]

Sufferings and Torture.

Mr. Bliss thus describes his sufferings and torture:--

"I was taken in irons, says Mr. Bliss, to the camp near Angostura, kept there under sentry for part of the time, with every precaution to prevent my escape. In the first place, I was rifled of my travelling bag, and even my comb and brush and all the little conveniences a person always carries about with him when travelling. I was also robbed of almost every trifle on my person. Everything was taken away; and I was kept in the same suit of clothes for three months, with irons of forty pounds weight on my legs. One sentry kept guard over me by day, and two by night. I was brought up before the Revolutionary Tribunal twenty different days; on one occasion I was fourteen hours on a stretch before it; on another sixteen, and at other times twelve hours. At first I was kept in an open field for a number of days. We had absolutely no shelter; afterwards branches were tied together, and the grass in the field was cut and placed in bunches, making a sort of Indian tent about four feet high, and in a sloping, inclined form, not high enough to stand in erect, and with nothing to sit upon. In these we passed the days and nights, lying upon the ground, having no intercourse with anybody, a sentry with each one keeping watch over us, and not allowing us to communicate with anybody. The only variation we had from this horrible monotony was being brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal. After about a month I was moved to another hut, in order to write a pamphlet, putting in narrative form my statements before the tribunals. There were some few alleviations after the change. It was one great alleviation to have a roof that would shelter me better from the inclemency of the weather. My irons, however, were kept on, and all I had to eat was a little boiled beef, and without salt. After a time they gave me a hide to sleep on. I was not allowed any other food than the boiled beef; but it was a great relief for me to have something to do. Having employment was a great relief, because I had nothing to do before but lay on my back and break straws. Lopez made those who inquired for us believe that we were perfectly contented and satisfied, and getting plenty of money, and that we would not leave Paraguay on any condition. My irons were removed on the 4th December, just before I was given up."

Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were subjected to torture of the most cruel kind, in order to extort a confession from them of the existence of a conspiracy against Lopez. Mr. Bliss thus describes the torture:--

"We were tortured with a contrivance to which Lopez gave the name of 'Cepo Uruguayana.' I have been fisticuffed in the presence of the tribunal, and I have been beaten over the head with a drawn sword in the presence of the same tribunal. I was put to the torture of the 'Cepo Uruguayana,' something similar to what we call bucking. It consists of placing a musket under the knees, and muskets over the neck, with thongs reaching from one to the other, which, on being tightened, force the head down between the knees, until the chin touches the musket, the process compressing the belly, and causing great pain in the back and the other parts of the body. I was subjected to this torture for over twenty minutes. Even after I was brought on board the Wasp I could not stoop without having a strong reminiscence of the torture. It made me sick for several days. Mr. Masterman fainted away under it."

Relations with Mr. Washburn and Other Foreigners.

Mr. Bliss, as will be seen, completely exonerates ex-Minister Washburn from the charge of being a party to a conspiracy for the overthrow of Lopez:--

"I will take my oath," he says, "that to the very best of my knowledge and belief there never was any conspiracy. Mr. Washburn and myself have lived on terms of the closest intimacy ever since we went to Paraguay. Every step that he took was very well known to me. Every step I took was known to him as were his to me. We lived on terms of the closest intimacy with the most prominent families there, with Dr. Masterman and the officials connected with Mr. Washburn, and with the other foreign ministers and others. It would have been impossible that these men should have been connected with the conspiracy without our knowing, and without our knowing of the slightest indication of anything of the kind. Of course I cannot say that I was present personally with any of these gentlemen all the time, and could not say that they did not do this, that, and the other, but I have very good reasons for believing that there was never any conspiracy on the part of the five hundred foreigners that have been shot for conspiracy. I have no means of knowing how many were there imprisoned. I can say this that all the foreigners of the country of any means were accused in a mass--all the foreigners in all the official situations were accused in a mass. There were not five men left in the Treasury Department, all the others having been shot. Almost all the houses of the foreigners were searched. Major Manlove, a member of the Legation, was arrested simultaneously with myself. It was only a constructive offense. Lopez issued an order against anybody appearing on the street, and Major Manlove appeared on the street, and was arrested on that charge. He was kept in prison and not allowed to communicate with Mr. Washburn on the subject. Then, afterwards, Major Manlove was included in the charge of conspiracy, and executed, even before Mr. Washburn left the country. Washburn had his hands full with the case of Masterman and myself, and probably could attend to but one thing at a time, and probably supposed that the United States would send an expedition to redress the grievances; and he supposed the commander would have all means at his disposal, and that all these grievances would be redressed. Admiral Davis went up to Paraguay not to redress grievances but to prove that Mr. Washburn was guilty of conspiracy.

"Mr. Washburn's course was to all practical intents and purposes, as good a one as he could have pursued for protecting us, and inducing Lopez to release us; in fact, Mr. Washburn has really saved our lives by trying to get us out of the country, and by denouncing Lopez as a common foe to humanity as soon as possible. The course of Admiral Davis is utterly irreconcilable with my ideas of what is due to the American flag. That is the opinion of the official representatives of the United States, the Consuls, etc., in all of the ports in which I touched, and such is certainly my opinion, and the opinion of Mr. Washburn and General Webb."

Release and Return to the United States.

On the 8th of December last the United States steamer Wasp arrived at Angostura, and the Admiral immediately opened communication with Lopez, demanding the surrender of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman. Lopez promptly replied, and it was finally arranged that the two gentlemen should be given up on the condition that they were received as prisoners of war, and not allowed to have any communication with the territory of the Allies.

Mr. Bliss then related the particulars of his return to the United States, and ends by saying:--

I want to have full and free communication with Mr. Seward before he goes out of office. I fully endorse the policy of General Webb, as I also fully subscribe to the view of the case that Mr. Washburn could not possibly have assisted the men in getting out of the country. I think that Mr. Washburn's own life was in danger. The honor of the United States is safe in the hands of men like General Webb. If he had had the ordering of things Lopez would have been humiliated. If Admiral Davis, when he was present in the Paraguay river with the United States squadron, had demanded then an ample apology from Lopez for the insult he would have got it. Lopez himself is personally a coward, and he would have knuckled down.

GRANT.

His Views on the Choice of Cabinet Officers.

Says the Boston *Advertiser's* Washington correspondent, on Sunday last:--

It is becoming more clear with each passing day that General Grant will not submit to the dictation of anybody in the matter of choosing a Cabinet. He is going back to the policy of the early days of the republic in this respect. He says that the duty of a Cabinet is to aid the President, and therefore the President should be allowed to select his own counsellors, subject, of course, to the approval of the Senate. He does not think it either wise or proper to call in the members of the Senate and the House, individually, to ask their advice, but will at the proper time after his inauguration, and in the way marked out by the Constitution, ask the advice and consent of the Senate by submitting the names of those whom he has selected. He said yesterday that he had given due heed to all suggestions, and that he had endeavored to properly weigh what had been said to him in favor or opposition to individuals who had been named in connection with the Cabinet. He should choose his advisers with a sincere purpose to serve the country to the best of his ability, and he trusted they would prove acceptable to the party by which he had been elected President. He had taken counsel with some of his friends, and was entirely willing to hear what anybody had to say on the subject. He remarked, with a good-natured smile, that it seemed, however, as if some callers were more anxious to learn his views than to communicate their own; more ready to hear what he thought of this man or that man than to tell him what they thought. The country would hold him responsible for the manner in which he executed his duties as President, and, though he would willingly consider the opinions of prominent men within the party, he must, after all, rely finally upon his own judgment in making these Cabinet selections. He takes this course for no other reason than that he believes it the wisest and most advisable, and he thinks it will result in the Administration acting as a unit in carrying out the will of the people as expressed through the law-making branch of the Government. It may be said that so far as is known every public man who calls upon the General is pleased with his way of putting things. Senators Chandler, Schurz, and Cameron are among the radical Republicans who have recently talked with him at length, and they declare themselves satisfied with the views he expressed in conversation. He gives no indication as to the construction of his Cabinet, but occasionally speaks of persons in such a way as to warrant the inference on the part of his hearers that they will not be invited to seats therein. It was mentioned the other day that Senators Wade, Wilson, and Sumner might be counted out of the possible selections, and there is now pretty good reason for including in the same list Messrs. Motley, Adams, Hawley, Conness, Defrees, Creswell, Curtin, and Forney. Some shrewd observers think Mr. Boutwell may also be counted out, but I am not so clear about that myself, although Mr. Hooper is just now in favor among the Eastern men for the Treasury Department.

THE SPANISH CORTES.

Rumored Secret Understanding Between the Provisional Government and Montpensier.

Madrid Correspondence London Times, Feb. 2.

It seems almost impossible that the Provisional Government should not be at the present moment looking for a short cut out of their present tribulation, and the supposition that an understanding exists between them and the Orleanist candidate can hardly be said to be far fetched. It is reasonable to expect that that Constituent Cortes will turn out little more than a pageantry, and their proceedings of registration of accomplished facts. The Spaniards are in no frame of mind for the discussion of great political principles. I even go so far as to question their competence or their earnest desire for such a discussion. The religious question alone is beyond their reach, and yet there is no social or moral progress to which the solution of that question should not lead the way. Already we hear that Senor Posada Herrera is addressing the most conciliatory language to the Papal Government at Rome, assuring the Pope that the Catholic religion, being that of the immense majority of the Spanish nation, "will not cease to be protected in her liberties and rights." We all know what freedom for the people the "liberty" of the Church involves; and, to do them justice, the most ardent Progressist newspapers, with the *Iberia* and *Novedades* at their head, who raised all the commotion about the freedom of public worship, have lost no time in accommodating themselves to the new spirit of the times, and declare now that religious freedom would be too great a blessing for their countrymen to aspire to, and that, while they are ripening for better things, they may put up with mere religious toleration. The question is whether the "liberty" of the Church is more likely to mature them for liberty or to doom them to the lingering decay of servitude. But if unity of faith is to be, as it has always been, the all in all for the Spaniards, their neighbors will have no right or inclination to find fault with their choice. Only, if the question is thus prejudged, it may be just as well that it should be hushed up in the Cortes. With the exception of that point there is no principle connected with social organization that has not often been discussed in Spanish Congresses, and that has not theoretically been decided in the interest of freedom, though the practical result has invariably been an aggravation of the worst tyranny. Religion was and is the real plague spot of the Spanish community. If that is not to be touched, there is no possible health for the political body. Only let the church have her "liberty," and even so paltry an achievement as the establishment of a civil register will become an impossibility.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Hunting Party Drowned by the Overturning of a Ferry Boat.

From the London Herald, Feb. 6.

The hounds met on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, at Stainley, midway between Harrowgate and Ripon, in Yorkshire, and drew a blank; they found at Monkton Wnip, and had a capital run of an hour across the country to the Ure, opposite Newby Hall, where the fox and hounds took the river, which was much swollen through the late rains. A ferry boat at this place crossed the river, worked by a windlass and chain. The first up were Sir Charles Slingsby, Sir George Wombwell, Captain Vyner, Mr. C. Vyner, Captain Lloyd (York), Mr. Robinson (York, formerly of Thorpe Green Hall, Ouseburn), the huntsman, William Orvis, Lord Downe, Lord Lascelles, Mr. William Ingleby (Ripley Castle), Mr. Dashborough, Mr. Bartram, Mr. Roper, etc.

The ferryboat, manned by two men (father and son) named James and Christopher Warrener, was ready, and Sir Charles Slingsby, Captain and Mr. C. Vyner, Sir George Wombwell, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Robinson and the huntsman, two officers from York, and, it is supposed, some others, entered the boat with their horses and commenced to cross the river. After going a few yards the horse belonging to Sir Charles Slingsby commenced plunging and kicked that of Ssr George Wombwell. This made the other horses restive, and by that they swerved to one side and capsized the boat, throwing its occupants into the water. Several gentlemen and horses were imprisoned under the boat, which remained bottom upwards. Among those under the boat were Sir George Wombwell and an officer from York, whose name is not known, but who was very badly kicked by the horses while under the boat. Sir Charles Slingsby was seen by the spectators on bank to strike out for the opposite bank, but when nearing it he threw up his hands, and the last seen of him was his body floating down the river with his head and legs under the water. None of the others drowned were seen at all. Sir George Wombwell, Captain Vincr, and the two officers from York, got upon the bottom of the boat, and were afterwards got ashore. One of the horses also swam to the shore. The whole of the other horses, believed to be eleven in number, were drowned. A bridle has also been found bearing the initials of "J. W.," and it is feared that it belonged to the horse of another gentleman who was in front on approaching the river, but who has not since been seen. Every effort was made by those upon the bank to rescue the unfortunate gentlemen. Mr. W. Ingilby threw off his coat and plunged into the river and made a desperate effort to reach Sir C. Slingsby, but in this he unhappily failed, and with great difficulty and in a state of complete exhaustion reached the shore. Lord Downe, who was one of the earliest up, seeing the boat so crowded, drew back and declined to cross. Captains Vyner and Preston also plunged into the river in the hope of rendering assistance. Mr. Bartram, of Harrogate, who was early up, rendered very active aid, and succeeded in assisting to the shore one of those who had been thrown into the river and had clung to the chain of the ferry. The body of Sir Charles Slingsby was discovered three hundred yards below the scene of the accident, by Mr. Denison, of Ripon, and Mr. Wood, of the same city, about half past 4 o'clock. The bodies of Captain Lloyd and Mr. Robinson were afterwards taken out of the river, and all were conveyed to Newby Hall.

The following is a list of the drowned:--Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven Park; Mr. F. Lloyd, of Lingcroft, near York; Mr. Edmund Robinson, of York; William Ovis, first whip; ---- Warriner, gardener at Newby Hall; ---- Warriner, son of the above. Up to a late hour on Thursday night only three of the bodies had been recovered. Sir Charles Slingsby's corpse was found about half-past four some 300 yards below where the accident happened and close to a small waterfall. The bodies of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Robinson were recovered soon afterwards near to the same spot. Only one horse managed to reach the shore. The bodies of most of the others have been found. Sir Charles Slingsby was riding one of the oldest and most favorite of his hunters, "Old Saltash," and, strange to say, this gallant steed was discovered lying near the master whom it had served so faithfully for some fifteen years.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Most Recent Speech at the White House.

Yesterday a committee of Baltimoreans waited upon President Johnson, and tendered to him upon his retirement from office the hospitalities of Baltimore. In response the President said:--

Gentlemen of the Committee;--I have no response to make on this occasion further than to express to you the feelings inspired by the remarks you have been pleased to make in presenting to me the resolutions adopted by the Councils of your city. I shall confine myself to the agreeable task of returning my thanks for the high compliment you have paid me. I feel that it would be doing myself an injustice to affect indifference to the evidence given here today of your approval of my conduct as a public servant. I do feel flattered and gratified at this appreciation of my services from such an intelligent and elevate source, and I thank you most cordially. I thank you heartily and sincerely for the words of comfort and commendation you have addressed to me to-day. Language cannot give utterance to the pleasure that fills my heart when I remember that this flattering testimonial of esteem comes from so many intelligent and patriotic fellow-citizens just at the time when I am stepping out of power, and the remembrance of it will last throughout my life. I must be permitted to say--and I say it in no spirit of egotism or vanity--that I feel more honored in going out of office, and in laying down the powers entrusted to me, than I felt on entering upon it. And I will say that, although I have been unable to restore to the country the blessings of peace and prosperity which strict fidelity to the Constitution would insure, I have earnestly endeavored to keep that great bulwark of our liberty as my constant guide, and have had no aim throughout my public career except that which could result only in the good of the whole country. I feel proud that I shall soon become one of the people and can bear in common with them my share of the burdens which we are all called upon to endure. Let us all continue true to that Constitution which should command our unfailing respect and reverence; for when the respect of the people for that instrument vanishes we have nothing we can look to for succor. I have frequently heretofore announced that my sole aim in either private or public life is the preservation of the Constitution and the public good. I repeat it here, when I am about to surrender the power of the Chief Executive. All is gone if the Constitution be not saved, and it should be saved without the shedding of blood. To me civil honors are far more agreeable than the incense that ascends to heroes from fields of carnage. I am proud to say now, when I am stepping from power, that nowhere on the path I have trod can be found the stains of the blood of my fellow men. I have ever striven to walk in the ways of peace and good will to men. I would to day rather wear on my face the furrows of care and responsibility marked by arduous service in the paths of peace, than wear the glittering epaulettes on my shoulders or the ringing sword hanging by my side as the insignia of ruthless war. Let us indoctrinate our people into the firm belief that in the Constitution lies lies our only safeguard. Let us cling to that as the shipwrecked mariner holds to the plank which he feels to be his only ark of safety. I thank you again for the high compliment you have paid me. Your hospitality is cordially accepted, and the time shall be designated when my visit to your city will be convenient.

The Burdell Murder.

To the Editor of the N. Y. World.

Sir:--The statements made in your journal of Tuesday last are incorrect in every particular, so far as Charles Jefferds is concerned. He scarcely knew Mrs. Cunningham; was a mere child at the time of the murder of Dr. Burdell; and, as strange as it may appear, was not the murderer of Walton or Matthews. The present Mayor, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, my deceased friend, Mr. James T. Brady, and I were his counsel; and I made the last argument in his behalf in the Court of Appeals. I think that Mr. Hall knows that he was innocent of the Matthews murder, and, consequently, of the murder of Mr. Walton. I am sure that Mr. Brady knew it, and he frequently so expressed himself to me. Indeed, in view of the facts confided to us under the seal of professional secrecy, we could come to no conclusion except that he was innocent, and was wrongfully convicted. I feel confident of this, and know that Jefferds suffered his imprisonment like a hero, and not like a felon. Justice to a poor dead convict dictates these lines. Yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT D. HOLMES.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices generally were unsettled. Government securities were in steady demand for investment at full prices. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list, Reading sold at 46@46⅛, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼@56⅜, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 124, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; and Catawissa common at 9⅛, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 36 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 16¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11½ for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark, and 74 for City.

Canal shares were dull. Morris Canal preferred sold at 60, no change, and Delaware Division at 48½, no change. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29 for Lehigh Navigation; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

--The Fourth National Bank was closed this morning in consequence of the difficulties in which it has recently become involved.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s, 1 series	104⅛	100 sh Read R	b30. 46⅛
$11000 Pa cp 5s	92½	100 do	s30. 46
24 sh C & Am	124	100 do	s5 wn&t. 46
2 sh Catawissa pf	25½	100 do	46
100 sh Penna RR	56½	100 do	b6 c. 46¼
100 do	b30. 56⅝	200 do	ls. 46
42 sh Leh Val	ls. 55⅝	100 do	b60. 46¼
10 sh Mor C Pf	b5. 60	100 do	s10 wn. 46
29 sh Del Div	48¼	100 do	s5 wn&t. 46
2 0 sh St Nich Ci	ls. 76	100 do	b5. 46
60 sh Read RR	s8. 46 1-16	200 do	46
100 do	s. 46 1-8	200 do	s6. 46¼
100 do	b60. 46⅜	100 do	46
200 do	ls. c. 46 1-16	100 do	45 94
400 do	ls. b60. 46⅜	100 do	c. 45 94
100 do	46 1-16	100 do	rg & in. 46
100 do	s10 wn. 46	200 do	s5 wn&t. ls. 46
100 do	c. 46		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2600 City 6s, New	101	28 sh Morris C P.	lab5 60
$900 do. New	ls. 101	100 sh Reading	b&s 30. 46
$13000 Pa Cp 5s	92⅝	100 do	c. 46 1-16
$1000 Leh 6s, R.	b5 wn 84⅝	100 do	s10 wn. 46 1-16
$1000 Pa R	m 6s	100 do	b10. 46⅜
100 sh Penna	s5 wn 56⅝	100 do	b10. 46⅜
2 do	56⅞	100 do	46 1-16
2 do	56⅞	200 do	ls. 46
16 do	56⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$7000 N Jer exmpts	102⅝	6 sh Penna R	56⅝
$1400 5-20s '67, cp	ls. 111	7 do	56⅝
$ 600 Phil & E 6s	80¾	19 do	56⅝
$200 Pa 6s, 1 ser	104⅝	5 sh Mech Bk	91½
10 sh Leh V R	55⅝	26 sh Read, RR	46
5 do	ls. 55½	100 do	s5 wn&t. 46
35 do	55½	100 do	s5 wn&c'n 46
11 sh C & Am	124	21 sh Mor Cl Pf	60

--Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@115; 5-20s, 1864, 111½@111⅝; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 113@113¼; July, 1865, 110⅜@110½; do., 1867, 111@111⅛; do. 1868, 111@111⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜@109½. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅛@101⅜. Gold, 132⅜.

--Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--United States 6s, 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 114¼@114⅜; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 112⅜@113; do. July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1867, 110⅛@111⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛@111⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 132⅜@132⅛.

--Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:--

10·00	A. M.	133⅛	11·36	A. M.	132⅞
10·31	"	132⅞	12·04	P. M.	132⅛
11·11	"	132⅞	12·22	"	132⅞
11·18	"	132⅞	12·26	"	132⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.--The Flour market is without perceptible improvement, and the only transactions reported were a few hundred barrels in lots, for the supply of the home consumers, at $5@5 25 for superfine; $5 75@6 25 for extras; $7@7 50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@9 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10@12·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@9 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat o prime quality is fairly active, but the absence of supplies and the high views of holders restrict operations. Sales of 1000 bushels red, at $1 80@1·85, and some white at $2·10@2·20. Rye is steady at $1·55 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 88@89c. Oats are scarce and firm. We quote Western at 74@75c.

Nothing doing in Barley. 2000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $2·10.

Seeds--Cloverseed is less active. Small sales at $9 50@10. 300 bushels of Timothy sold at $2·35. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·62@2·65.

Bark--In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $50 per ton.

--Two hundred operators telegraphed Napoleon's speech from Paris all over Europe the day it was delivered.

--The Michigan Southern Railroad Company employs not far from 2500 men, whose monthly salaries amount to $70,000.

--The Prince Imperial is learning to play the fiddle. Perhaps he may some day play, like his father, in London.

--The Pope has forbidden the prelates in Spain who were elected to seats in the Constitutional Cortes, to take them.

--The coal dealers in London are obliged to have their carts so made that each of them is in effect a weighing machine.

--At Interlaken, Switzerland, the gasometer recently exploded and levelled the entire gas works and adjacent buildings.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

News from Harrisburg--The Cases of Twitchell and Eaton--The President and Baltimoreans--The European Market Quotations.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Eaton and Twitchell--Interview of Railroad Men.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.--The Governor has not set the day for the execution of Eaton. The probability is, that should the Supreme Court refuse the writ of error in Twitchell's case, both of these criminals will be hung on the same day.

Jay Gould, of the New York and Erie, spent Friday and Saturday last with General Cass, of the Fort Wayne Road, in Pittsburg. The result of the interview is not definitely known, but enough has been ascertained to lead to the belief that General Cass will, in the event of a renomination, so manipulate the affairs of his road as to give the Erie its connecting link with the great West.

FROM BALTIMORE.

President Johnson and the Baltimoreans--Fenian Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.--The committee, including Mayor Banks and members of the Baltimore City Council, have returned from Washington, where they went yesterday to invite President Johnson to the hospitalities of Baltimore, on his retirement and return home after the fourth of March. He accepts, but does not designate the time.

The Fenians had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Mechanics' Institute last night, addressed by William P. Preston, James Gibbons of Philadelphia, William Hayse of Washington, and Doctor Chavy of Baltimore.

The steamer North Point arrived last night from Havana, having had heavy weather. Also, the steamer Isaac B. Smith, from New York, encountered a severe gale.

FROM READING.

Yesterday's Celebration--The United States Marshalship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, Pa., Feb. 23.--Washington's Birthday was celebrated in this city with almost universal enthusiasm. The banks and prominent places of business were all closed, and the streets presented a holiday appearance and dress.

The fire department of the city turned out on a grand parade, and took a route which embraced the principal streets of the city.

The most interesting matter in political circles is the probability of the appointment of our fellow-citizen, General George M. Lauman, to the office of United States Marshal.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 23--A. M.--Consols 93⅛ for money and account. United States 5-20s, 78⅞. American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24⅝; Illinois Central, 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23--A. M.--The Cotton market opens active. Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Old mixed Western corn is quoted at 32s. 6d.; new do., 30s. Other articles are unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 23--P. M.--Consols, 93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for account. United States 5 20s quiet and steady at 78⅝. Railways steady; Erie, 24⅝; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23--P. M.--Cotton active; uplands, 12@12⅛d.; Orleans, 12@12⅛d.; it is now thought the sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales. Lard dull. Tallow, 45s.

LONDON, Feb. 23--2 P.M.--Tallow, 45s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23--P. M.--Petroleum easier but not lower.

HAVRE, Feb. 23--P. M.--Cotton opened at 139f. on the spot and 140f. afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23--2 P. M.--Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 20th since last report, 29,000 bales. Wheat firm. Old Corn, 32s.

--Napoleon thinks of placing a Protestant minister and a Chief Rabbi among his Senators.

--This year, for the first time, the French Court paid New Year's calls to the Prince Imperial.

--French vineyards give employment to eight million people, not counting doctors or policemen.

--The Rev. J. W. Logue, of Syracuse, N. Y. --once a slave--is now serving as a grand juror in that city.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23--Arrived, steamships City of Cork and Hecla, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....46 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....51

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Jacksonville, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Surprise, Beers, Salem, M. S. Buckley.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Titcomb, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Schr G. S. Reppller, Miller, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles and old railroad iron to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Joseph N. Bitting, Waters, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.
Steamer Henry L. Shaw, Iler, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 21--6 P. M.--Schr Sophie Wilson, from Cardenas, with orders for New York; Rosewell, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; and Carrie Melvin, from Boston for Virginia, are at the Breakwater; also, a barque, supposed the Abbie No Franklin, from Messina.

Brig Abbie C. Titcomb, from Cardenas, was reported off the Breakwater yesterday.

Wind E. Foggy. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Barques Humboldt, Peyn, and Atalanta, Hogeman, hence, at Bremerhaven 8th inst.

Barque Urda, Bierkaas, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 5th inst.

Barque Scandia, Boehelow, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put back 4th inst., leaky.

Barque J. Cummings, Hookway, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, put into Falmouth 4th inst., with rudder broken.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Act General Grant Expresses His Opinion of It.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

General Grant Gives his Opinion of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.--An interview took place this morning at General Grant's headquarters between the President elect and some gentlemen from New York interested in the banking institutions of that city. In the course of the conversation one of the gentlemen remarked that the people looked forward to an economical administration of the Government during the time to come. In reply, General Grant said:--"It is my desire that the affairs of the country should be conducted as economically as possible, and I shall try to have it so."

Here the General hesitated for a moment, and then continued as follows:--"We all know what the Tenure of-Office law was enacted for. It was passed to prevent an Executive from using the offices at his disposal for corrupt purposes, but from what they did in Congress yesterday, I am disposed to think that the Senate will desire to be the judges as to what I shall do." Another pause. "Well, if they do not repeal the law, I certainly cannot make any changes. I cannot remove a man without making charges of a character which would blast his reputation, and that would not be very agreeable, you know, and the result will be that the men who hold office now will continue to hold them until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be. Of course this will save me all this office-hunting boring." A gentleman, interrupting, "That will be very agreeable, no doubt." General Grant, continuing, "Yes; but I have no doubt that there are in office those who should be removed from the offices which they now hold. If it is the wish to economize, however, the Senate evidently desires to be the judge of my actions and I shall have to be the judge of theirs." A gentleman--"That will throw the responsibity on them."

Grant continued:--"I don't know; at any rate, I shall do the best I can." Visitors were announced and the interview ended. The remarks of the President were delivered with a pleasant, smiling manner, but with evident forethought.

The Recusant Witnesses

from Orange county, New York, who refuses to testify before the select committee on the New York election frauds, arrived here this morning in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and will be brought before the bar of the House to-day to answer for their contempt of the authority of the House. As the report of the Committee has been made up, the testimony of these witnesses is not material, but the House wishes to make an example of them as a warning to others.

The Constitutional Amendment

will come up in the Senate to-day, and a Conference Committee will be appointed, and one solicited from the House. There the matter will be eventually settled. The Senate managers will insist upon the amendment as it passed. The Senate, and it is probable the House managers, rather than allow the measure to fail, will give way. There is so little difference between the Senate and House in the phraseology of the amendment, that it is not considered essential which is finally adopted.

FROM NEW YORK.

Financial Distresses--Summary of Local Intelligence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.--Brick Pomeroy offers to be one of a thousand to give one hundred thousand dollars to Judge Barnard for his prompt punishment of crime.

Fisk's operatic management is a dead failure thus far.

It is generally believed in fiancial circles here that the delay to push the Senate action upon the Edmunds bill, declaring the principal of the Five-twenties payable in coin, and the Hooper bill closing all outstanding authorizations, is traceable to the heavy bear movement which has been going on against the Government.

It is boldly asserted by some that certain Senators are short in governments, and keep back these sound and important bills to keep down prices.

The majority report of the House Committee on the New York election frauds makes much talk here.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.--The Senate does not meet until late this afternoon.

House of Representatives.

Among the bills introduced were the following Referred to committees:--

By Mr. Rogers, requiring the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad to change their grade at the Broad street crossing so that it shall be at least twenty-five feet above the street. The change to be made before July 31, 1869, under penalty of a fine of $20 for each car thereafter run over the road.

By Mr. Edwards, authorizing the Newcastle and Beaver Valley Railroad, controlled by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company, to construct one or more branches, not exceeding thiry-five miles in length.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.--Stocks unsettled. Gold, 132⅜. Exchange, 109; 5-20s, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 111⅛; do. 1865, 112⅜; new, 110⅝; 1867, 111⅛; 10 40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, 60½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 60¾; Cumberland preferred, 38½; New York Central, 163; Reading, 91⅞; Hudson River, 135½; Michigan Central, 117⅝; Michigan Southern, 94⅝; Illinois

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Constitutional Amendment.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The Suffrage Amendment as it passed the House was in these words:—"The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen, or class of citizens, of the United States." But the Senate Amendment is in these words:—"No discriminations shall be made in the United States, among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, education, or creed." In other words, the Senate proposes to the Legislatures of the various States a much more radical measure than that of the House, intended to prevent the possibility of oppression for which a way might be opened by restrictions based on education, origin, or religion. The differences between the two houses will have to be reconciled by a committee of conference, and of what conclusions that committee will come to no one can be said to have the least idea, for the present result of the long discussion of Congress on the subject seems to be that all the propositions have about an even chance of adoption, and that no one can say what may turn up enacted at the end. The amendment is an attempt to restrain (or rather to eradicate) the passions of a dominant and hostile race, not by punishment, not by the effect of terror, but by a simply declaratory resolution. We say declaratory, because although the power be given to Congress to enforce it by appropriate legislation, the legislation will always be difficult of execution, and therefore inefficient.

It is very true that the idea of the extreme members of the Republican party is, that until the negro is educated to that point at which he can compete evenly with the white he is to be protected by such legislation as may from time to time prove necessary; that this new article, for example, will enable the North to deal summarily with any State which violates its provisions; that States may be excluded under it from representation, as the Senate Committee now proposes, even without its aid, to exclude Georgia; that Mr. Sumner's motto, "Anything for human rights," will clear the way of a good deal of difficulty, and what little may be left will disappear very rapidly before the broad light of such minds as those of Messrs. Butler, Logan, and Wade. This method of dealing with the South is that which one section of the Republican party has long advocated, the policy of extending the arm of the Government over the black until he was quite able to hold his own. It was, in fact, a system of "protection" applied to man, such as we have been accustomed to apply to manufactures, its principle being Government support in the "struggle for existence" as long as needed. The Georgia Committee's report offers an excellent example of this theory of the duties of Congress, a theory to which our chief objection is that it is impracticable. It might, perhaps, be an excellent thing, if, while an inferior race was slowly improving its morality and intelligence, some impartial agency could come between it and oppression, could avert evil and cherish good influences, could, by gradually educating, perform that office for its subject which a parent performs for a child. And particularly would such a course be advantageous where the Government was, as in our case, in a great measure itself responsible for the existence of the subject class. While the tutelage continued the world would have the admirable spectacle afforded it of a Government engaged in an effort purely moral, and at the end of it would have a result which would certainly justify its attempt.

But the trouble is that such a thing has never yet been done, and, as far as we can see, is just as impossible in America to-day as it would have been in Sparta two thousand years ago, though for different reasons. In Sparta it would have been impossible, because if it had occurred to any one to suggest it, the Spartans would have treated him either as a lunatic or criminal. In America it is impossible, because, in the first place, the *laissez-faire* system has been so long and so successfully worked with our own race that no considerable number of them can be induced to think of any other, except as the merest temporary shift. Any American, or any Englishman, at heart believes that a man who cannot make his way in the world without assistance from rulers is, and must be, a contemptible fellow, and if he is a negro will begin to call him "nigger," and prove the contempt in which they hold him by cheating him; if they get a chance, by enslaving him. They resent any interference with this natural chain of cause and effect as an interference with their liberty. The hardest charge, perhaps, against which the Republican party has had to struggle in its administration of affairs since the war, has been that which was founded on the military occupation of the South after the Rebels had laid down their arms.

Another reason why a long-continued protection of the negro is impossible is that you cannot concentrate public attention on the matter for any great length of time. It may be said that is not necessary, inasmuch as the negro has now the ballot and the right to be elected to office. But although neither race, nor color, nor religion, nor education, nor nativity could any longer give ground for depriving him of his rights, are we to suppose that those five guarantees would prevent the clever white politicians of the South from finding ways in which to reach their ends? We need only look at Georgia. There, in the face of a law granting the negroes suffrage, every negro member of the Legislature has been turned out of his seat, and no remedy has been discovered at Washington except an unlawful abrogation of the very statute under which these members were elected. We may be sure that for a very considerable length of time the Southern whites will find means by which to override any restriction we may impose upon their love of domination. No amendment can exclude the possibility of intimidation such as that which lately rendered the black vote useless in Louisiana. Cases like these will be occurring continually, and unless public attention can be riveted upon the negro question during the next century, we do not see any way in which political outrage of that sort is to be hindered by protection. You must certainly be vigilant in order to know when to protect and where to protect, when to pass a law and when to repeal one, when to cry "Anything for human rights!" and when to cry "Nothing for human plantation rights!" If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty for yourself, what sort of watchfulness must be that which is to preserve the freedom of your somewhat sleepy neighbor? Now this continuous vigilance is an impossibility. The negro question can only be kept alive until the States are all in the Union, and then other matters will absorb the attention of individuals, and, what is more, of parties. The public can only be interested in a very small number of subjects at once, and the next twenty years will certainly crowd subjects upon it. Free trade and protection, civil service reform, municipal reform, taxation, finance, and foreign relations form the tangled web which is to be the business of the next generation, as negro slavery has been that of the last. The moment is fast coming when the negro will disappear from the stage of national politics. The last thing we can do for him is to pass the fifteenth amendment and establish on paper the principle that his right to vote shall not be taken away from him by State restrictions, and that neither an aristocracy of color, nor of race, nor of property, shall enslave him. In fact, the only way open to us of guarding the negro against encroachment was through military occupation, and perhaps, looking at the matter from a speculative point of view, the most serious mistake we have made has been in refusing to retain armed possession of the South until proofs of a radical change of political feeling were given. But only great statesmanship could have accomplished that in the face of all party cries that were raised over it, and statesmanship was not at our command. There is a feeling implanted in the breasts of people long accustomed as ours have been to self-government which makes military rule odious even when military rule is necessary, and that feeling carried the day and hurried the reconstruction acts upon us before we were prepared for them. It is too late to take another course now the ballot is all that is left to us.

But the ballot is no panacea for political ills. It has been proved as well as anything can be proved in politics that a whole class or a whole race may be enfranchised, and yet injustice and oppression remain in force as before. The French have voted for half a century, and yet their suffrages are cleverly manipulated in the interests of a despotism at every election. A large class in England was enfranchised by the law of last year, and yet we hear complaints every day that the new voters have not learned the extent of their powers, and that they vote against their ultimate advantage in support of wealthy candidates who seek an entrance to Parliament to represent not their constituents, but their own class; and that the voters do this in the teeth of the most active attempts to persuade them to the adoption of a more far-sighted policy is undeniable. In Jamaica the negro himself has long had the right to vote and to hold office, but events which occurred in that island not very long since might teach any one who needed the teaching that the right was *of itself* of little value to them. But, slight protection as the ballot affords the freedman, it is the only protection in our power to give, and we have always maintained that such value as it might yield was justly his. But we repeat that very little good will come to him from laws or constitutional amendments unless supplemented by what in other cases has given newly-enfranchised classes influence among the communities which gave them the suffrage. What makes the German and Irish emigrant a dreaded if not a respected member of society in America? It is certainly not the ballot, but the fact that he uses the ballot intelligently as a weapon against all who would trifle with his liberties. He educates himself; he earns wages and saves them: he makes bargains which conduce to his own benefit as much as to that of the other party; he is honest and does not get into jail; he is sober and thrifty. When he is not, he immediately loses his rights. In this city the Irishman has no rights which his governors are bound to respect, and this merely for the reason that he is ignorant, and neither industrious, sober, nor thrifty. The politicians whom the ballot gives him, whom he himself elects, grind him to poverty by taxation and wax fat over his misery, and the more they batten on him the more he adheres to them. The ballot does not protect him, but the semblance of power which it gives makes him facile in the hands of his oppressors. If the negro will work and earn money, if he will put it away in banks and not squander it in riotous living, if he learns to make as sharp a bargain as his white neighbor, then the ballot will be of some use to him, but not otherwise. Every deposit in a savings bank is worth ten votes to him. His color will be forgotten as soon as he is "respectable," and to be "respectable" in modern times means to exhibit the faculty of acquiring independent wealth. He must find some means of making his Southern fellow-citizens look upon him as an equal, and this he will never be able to do by merely being able to produce a copy of the Constitution of the United States and refer the usurper to the Fifteenth amendment.

The Senate and the Tenure of Office.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is evident the Senate does not intend to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, or to permit Gen. Grant to make removals from office without their consent. Under all professions of confidence in General Grant, and desire to aid and support his administration in all possible ways, Senators clearly mean to keep these fetters on his hands. They know perfectly well that corruption and imbecility in office is the greatest of the many evils from which the country suffers, and that a thorough, vigorous reform in this respect would do more than anything else towards reducing the heavy taxation which weighs upon the people, and paying the public debt. But for all that, they do not intend that General Grant shall have the power to accomplish that reform. He shall not remove a single office-holder, unless for reasons first submitted to them, and by them first pronounced sufficient.

The motive of this determination is very plain. It does not indicate any general lack of confidence in General Grant on the part of Senators, but only a lack of confidence in their being able to control him in the matter of removals. Each Senator has a score or more of friends in office for whom he is, of course, solicitous; if he felt quite certain of being able to retain them in place, he would care very little about imposing restraints on General Grant's power of removal—but until that doubt can be dispelled, he prefers to take no risks.

Nothing can be more absurd than the pretense that the public service can be promoted by giving the South control of this matter. It is quite possible that there should be some restraint upon the indiscriminate power of removal from office. Our past political experience shows clearly that it is a power liable to very great abuse, and that there ought to be some provision somewhere for retaining deserving and valuable officials in their position. But it is equally clear that the Senate is not the proper quarter in which that power should be reposed. The idea that a body of fifty or sixty members should be required to investigate and sit in judgment on the case before a public officer could be removed, is preposterous. The time of the Senate would be wholly absorbed in this business, and the fact that during the past three years not a solitary Republican office-holder has been removed with the Senate's consent, no matter how flagrant his violations of public duty, proves conclusively how utterly inefficient and useless such a provision would be. It would simply paralyze the Executive power of removal.

Every office-holder, no matter how corrupt or inefficient, would keep his place, and the abuses which have grown into such rank proportions under Mr. Johnson would be of necessity perpetuated under his successor. The disease has reached such a point as to require very sharp and very prompt remedies for its cure, yet the maintenance of this law renders the application of such a remedy utterly impossible.

We do not suppose that Senators are conscious of any distrust of General Grant, or of any disposition to cripple his power and injure his administration, in maintaining the Tenure-of-Office law; but in point of fact they could scarcely do anything better calculated to thwart his efforts at reform, and deprive him of all power to accomplish the great end of his election—the purification of the public service—as this.

Another Shaking Up of Mexico—General Grant's Policy.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The volcanic republic of Mexico, always smoking and rumbling, with frequent discharges of gas and scoriæ, seems to be once more in a state of active eruption. By way of Havana—itself in the midst of a revolutionary ordeal—we have the intelligence from Vera Cruz that on the 3d instant General Negrete (revolutionist) had captured the important city of Puebla, and had issued the usual proclamations accompanying such events, but that on the 6th, with the approach of the Government troops, he left, bag and baggage, taking the road towards Matamoros; that the revolutionists of San Martin, on the 6th, had levied a forced loan of two hundred thousand dollars on the merchants of the town; that the revolutionary General Zeputa, at Sisal, had flown on being attacked by General Vargas; that a revolution was expected at Guadalajara, the Governor having resigned and the courts having declared their inability to administer justice; that a revolution had broken out in Flascala and another in Nueva Leon, where Quiroga, with twelve hundred armed men, had pronounced in favor of General Santa Anna; that a force of troops on a railroad near the city had pronounced, and that a *pronunciamiento* had been issued in Tamaulipas, where the revolution is increasing.

This is worse than Cuba, and yet, although the receipt of all this stirring news made at first a lively sensation in the Mexican capital, the excitement, we are told, had been allayed. They are used to such things in Mexico, and the oft-badgered and plundered inhabitants of city, town, and hacienda do not give themselves much trouble except in the immediate presence of a raid. We hear very little of Juarez; but it would appear that he has a very considerable army in the field scattered about in squads from Yucatan up to the Rio Grande and thence across to the Pacific Ocean, that they find abundance of employment, and that it is no uncommon thing for a squad here or there to pronounce in favor of some insurgent leader whom they were sent to put down. From Maximilian to Juarez the transition of Mexico has been only the change from a foreign despotism to domestic anarchy—"only this, and nothing more." Napoleon was right in his opinion that the Mexican people, such as they are, are incapable of self-government, but wrong in his "grand idea" that they needed the protecting shield and buckler of France.

The inquiry, then, still comes back upon us, what is to be done with Mexico? Among the family of nations she has become a troublesome subject, fit only for the House of Correction or a humane and competent guardian. Are the immense material resources of that fine country, mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing, to continue as so much solid capital lying waste because, forsooth, all this is none of our business? In Mexico we have a spectacle of chronic anarchy and its demoralizations without a parallel—the spectacle of a new country, with a genial climate and mines and lands yielding the products of every zone, remaining nearly stationary for fifty years on a sparse population (some seven or eight millions), not equal to one tenth of the country's capabilities. Such a spectacle is a scandal to the civilized world, and especially to the United States, after assuming against European protectorates the guardianship over the country under the Monroe doctrine.

But what is to be done? What can we do with Mexico under the doctrine of non-intervention? We can do more than we could do with the Cheyenne and Camanche Indians under the same fallacy. But we must do something. Had the policy been adopted which was suggested by General Sheridan and very broadly hinted at by General Grant shortly after the collapse of the late Southern Confederacy, the Mexican problem would to-day have been reduced to a mere question of territorial governments for the several States of the absorbed republic. But Andy Johnson and his timorous and temporizing Secretary of State, when they should have been settling the Mexican problem, were dabbling in the Esquimaux, the icebergs and white bears of Alaska, and in the combustible island of St. Thomas. General Scott, too, in his day, lost a fine opportunity in refusing the offer of the whole of Mexico as a free gift, with a million of dollars for his salary as Captain-General; but he had the plausible excuse that under our Constitution of that time the Mexican people could not be fused with ours on the Mexican basis of equal rights to niggers.

Now the coast is clear and the occasion is evidently ripening for the trial of General Grant's policy. If General Rosecrans is doing nothing it is, no doubt, because his instructions from the State Department amount to nothing. But suppose under General Grant the Mexican difficulty is solved by annexation, can we stop there? By no means. We cannot safely permit any of the isthmus transit routes from ocean to ocean, between Tehuantepec and Darien, to fall into the hands of England or France. They are all necessary to us to secure the command not only of the Pacific Ocean and the trade of Eastern Asia, but of the Gulf of Mexico. Nor is this a mere boastful and noisy blowing of the American trumpet. These things are among the coming events foreshadowed in the rapidly expanding power and public opinion of the United States. We look to General Grant, therefore, for the comprehensive American policy suggested, and we are satisfied that, in properly carrying out this programme, instead of incurring any additions to our national debt we shall gain the resources for its easy and early extinction. Such are our reflections upon this Mexican news and our conclusions concerning the pacification of Mexico under General Grant's administration.

Congress.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The present Congress ceases to exist on the 4th of March. It has, therefore, both to-day and the 4th proximo being counted, just nine working days. Mr. Johnson has the power to keep any bill ten days, without either signing or vetoing it, and any bill thus left in his hands when Congress adjourns falls to the ground. Practically, therefore, nothing more can be done by the Fortieth Congress save by his permission. To this complexion has his long contest with the body that impeached him come. It has hitherto controlled his administration, but at last he has the better of it, and goes out of office with what must be a very consoling sense of final mastery! The business of Congress is in a satisfactory state for such an emergency, only in the sense that much unwise legislation has been defeated. Some of the most important measures remain to be driven through at the heels of the session, and intrusted to the tender mercies of the President. The Post-Office, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, the Deficiency, and the Miscellaneous appropriation bills are still in the House. Of these we shall not be sorry to see the last remain there. Whatever is really needed, in it, can easily be provided for by the next Congress, and it is usually so loaded down with all manner of jobs and swindles that it will not be a sorrow to hear of the loss of the whole batch. The Indian appropriation bill has yet to run the gauntlet of a conference committee. The Senate seems likely to let the army reduction go over, a result for which we have the less regret in the hope that the delay may give us a more thorough and valuable measure of economy than the bill as finally passed in the House afforded. The Civil Tenure-of-Office act is threatened with the same fate in the Senate. Even the Constitutional amendment concerning suffrage is not safe. Of course measures of real financial relief are now not to be looked for. We only hope the omnibus Pacific Railroad bill, and a host of smaller designs against the Treasury and the national credit, may be equally certain of failure. The tax bill seems to have no chance, and an effort is making to get the sections about whisky and tobacco taken out and put through by themselves. The bill concerning National Bank circulation is to be amended by the Senate Committee, and the House features will be struggled for in the Senate with some show of success. The bill is too important to be decided hastily, as we fear it will be, if at all. Mr. Hooper's bill, prohibiting the increase of the gold debt, has some chance of passing.

The Tenure-of Office Act.

From the N. Y. World.

Saturday's debate in the Senate on the proposed repeal of this absurd law did not advance matters, but merely developed the tactics of the opponents of repeal. They mean to swamp it by the pretended pressure of other business. So long as General Grant pulls straight in the party traces, the Senate will confirm his appointments and sanction his suspensions; but it intends to keep the bits in his mouth and the reins in its own hands, to be vigorously used if he is not tractable.

Removals are often necessary; but the Senate can make no removals, nor initiate any, even with the Tenure-of-Office act in full force. Nothing is more contrary to the genius of republican institutions than a long and secure tenure of offices. The essence of republicanism consists in the election of officers by the people at short intervals. Their terms do not end in consequence of incompetency or malversation, but to enable the people to decide whether they do not prefer others. The people replace officers for any reasons or for no reasons; for incapacity, for personal dislike, for party politics, for the merest caprice; and nobody thinks that the retired functionaries are injured or have any ground of complaint. No man suffers in his reputation when the people do not re-elect him, because it is their constant habit to give offices to new men for reasons which do not reflect on the former incumbents. Particular individuals have no more right to offices which are filled by appointment than to offices filled by election. The claims of incumbents are entirely irrelevant to the present question; and equally irrelevant is the pretense that officers should be removed only for positive derelictions of duty. This pretense would be just as good an argument against our whole elective system, that is, against republican government itself, as against the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act.

With regard to offices filled by appointment, the Constitution takes good care that incumbents shall not get in without the Senatorial sanction, but it leans with its whole weight against keeping them in against the pleasure of the President. It is of no public consequence what officers are discharged, if good men are put in their places. Hence the constitutional gate was swung wide open for removals, and was guarded only in case of appointments. The theory of the Tenure-of-Office act is, that removals should be made only for reasons that reflect on the character of the incumbent, and after an investigation to see that he suffers no injustice. But, by the Constitution, there is only one class of officers that hold by the tenure of good behavior; the exceptional character of judicial functions being the reason for the exceptional tenure of judicial officers. In all other cases, the further service of officers may be as freely dispensed with if they are upright and competent, as if they are not. The people are free to remand elected officers to private life quite irrespective of their qualifications, and the Constitution gives the President the same liberty in respect to appointed officers. It is only when the President, or the fixed terms of elected officers, or the peculiar tenure of the judges, keep bad officers in place, that the Senate has anything to do with removals; and then only by the trial of impeachments. The Senate cannot constitutionally initiate removals by any process. Before it can investigate and pass upon the fitness of an officer to hold his place, the House must impeach him. By the Constitution it is only in impeachment cases that the Senate can enter upon such investigations at all. The Constitution renders it difficult for the President to make bad appointments by subjecting his appointments to Senatorial supervision. It renders it impossible for him to keep bad men in office by subjecting them to removal by impeachment—a process in which he has no participation. But the Constitution does not concern itself to keep good men in office merely because they are good, with the single exception of the judges. And the reason stands out in such prominence that nobody can miss it. It is, that it is of no public consequence whether one fit man or another fit man performs the duties of any office. Removals of good officers can work no harm, if other good officers are substituted in their place; and hence the participation of the Senate is limited to securing a reasonable chance of good substitutes for the officers whom the President removes. To enable him to put bad men out, to enable him to put suspected men out, to put out men who are barely passable and indifferent, when others of first-rate competence can be had, and above all, to keep the salutary fear of removal hung over the public service as an incentive to faithfulness, the Constitution gives the President an unlimited power of removal, and aims to secure competent successors to the removed officers by limiting his power of appointment, and preventing his bestowing offices upon incompetent favorites. The participation of the Senate in ordinary removals accomplishes no desirable object. It keeps the service demoralized and disgraced by whisky thieves and other scoundrels, whom the Senate cannot remove and will not permit the President to remove. There is not a man in the whole revenue service whom it concerns the public welfare to keep in office, because there are plenty of other men just as competent as he is, and it makes no difference whether this competent man or that competent man fills any particular office. But there are thousands of men in the revenue service who ought to be put out, and no President feels like attempting to get rid of them when he can merely suspend for reasons of whose sufficiency the Senate must judge. It is mortifying to a President to be overruled, and he will touch only those glaring cases of fraud and incompetence in which the proofs are conclusive.

The effect of the Tenure-of-Office law is very much the same as to make all officers irremovable except by the cumbrous process of impeachment—a process intended for those cases in which ordinary remedies fail. Under the Tenure-of-Office act, the Senate must proceed upon evidence and reasons, as it does in trying an impeachment. The penalty is the same as in impeachment, namely, deprivation of office. A removal under this law, like a removal by impeachment, blasts the character of the officer. It differs from that extreme proceeding only in the circumstance that the President brings the impeachment instead of the House of Representatives. By professing to make good behavior a secure tenure of all offices, as the Constitution makes it of judicial offices, it strikes at the roots of republican government, which is founded on the liberty of frequently changing good men for other good men, as well as of exchanging bad men in office for good. It disgraces every officer who is displaced; whereas the Constitution intended that offices should circulate with such perfect ease and freedom that a good man may be exchanged for a better without any disparagement to the retiring officer, thus keeping alive an honorable and generous competition, calculated to secure for public employments the best available talent. The chief peculiarity of republican government is that it keeps open doors for displacing men from office without raising questions of character or pretenses of injury. The grossest abuse of the power of removal only creates a vacancy; the power of making an appointment to fill that harmless vacancy cannot be abused without the complicity of the Senate. The Tenure-of-Office act raises no additional barrier against bad men getting into office, but it is a most formidable barrier against getting them out when they are once in.

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1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1869.

On the petition of WALTER A. FORBUSH, of Buffalo, N. Y., administrator of the estate of E. B. Forbush, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted the said E. B. Forbush, on the 17th day of April, 1855, reissued the 26th day of April, 1859, and again reissued in five divisions numbered respectively 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971, the 2d day of May, 1865, for an improvement in Grain and Grass Harvesters—

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of LYDIA W. LITCHFIELD, administratrix of the estate of Leroy Litchfield, of South Bridge, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1856, for an improvement in Shuttles for Looms:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of SOLOMON E. BOLLES, of Rochester, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 16th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Raising and Transporting Stones:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 7th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of CLEMENT RUSSELL, of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, reissued May 15, 1862, for an improvement in double-geared Horse Powers:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The side-lever Cornish engine intended for the Schuylkill and Spring Garden Water Works is nearly completed.

—A slight fire also took place yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, at No. 806 North Twelfth street, caused by a defective flue.

—William Cody, aged 35 years, residing in Lehigh Valley, engaged in the iron works of Thompson & Co., had a foot cut off yesterday by being caught in a cinder car at the works.

—About quarter to six o'clock last evening a slight fire took place at No. 906 Vine street, occupied by Mr. Frick, dentist, caused by some drapery on a wax figure in the window taking fire from the gas; loss about $300.

—Early yesterday morning, as Policeman Keim was patrolling his beat, near Sixteenth and Callowhill streets, he heard a noise which aroused his suspicions, and upon reaching the corner he discovered that a restaurant there had been broken open. Upon going in he found a young man, whom he took into custody. Several chisels for cutting stone were found on him, with one of which the lock had been forced off the front shutter. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday, to whom he gave the name of William Jones. He was committed for trial.

—The twenty ninth anniversary of the Youths' Temperance Society of the First Independent Church, corner of Broad and Sansom streets, was celebrated last evening. The pulpit was beautifully decorated with evergreens. The exercises were commenced by the children, numbering about four hundred, singing an anthem, after which prayer was offered by the pastor, Rev. John Chambers. The balance of the evening was taken up with addresses, recitations, and singing by the scholars of the Sunday schools.

—A few nights ago, as Mrs. Lovett, residing at No. 2031 Catharine street, was about retiring, the front door was opened by means of a false key, and two men entered whose faces were concealed by masks. They entered the bedroom of Mrs. Lovett, and one of them seized her by the throat, while the other struck her violently on the head with a billy. Her screams scared the ruffians off, and both made their escape, though some of the neighbors hurried to the house as soon as the alarm was heard.

—These was a large attendance last evening at the monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. Peter B. Simons, E-q., presided. The essay of the evening was read by the Rev. David A. Cunningham upon the subject, "Deism and Christianity Compared." The essay was followed by a debate upon the question, "Is Deism better than no Religion for an individual or a State?" The interest of the occasion was increased by choice selections of music by a large choir. New members were elected to the Association, after which the meeting adjourned.

—The Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania held its annual meeting yesterday. An election for officers was held for the ensuing year, and resolutions were adopted accepting the ordinance of City Councils locating the statue in front of Independence Hall; also instructing the officers of the Association to proceed with the base without delay, and to make all necessary arrangements to complete and inaugurate the statue on the Fourth of July next. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $891 26 in the treasury.

—The seventeenth anniversary of the Young Maennerchor Society was celebrated last evening at their hall, Fifth and Cherry streets. The entertainment commenced with an elegant supper, which was tastefully appreciated, during which a most excellent band played selections from the great German composers. After the cravings of hunger were satisfied, Julius Hein, Esq., president of the society, made a speech in German, reviewing the progress of the society and its flourishing condition. Toasts were then drunk, and the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

—In the basement of No. 738 Sansom street the policy business has been carried on without the knowledge of the owner of the premises. The owner having some curiosity on the point of who these sub-tenants were, very unceremoniously entered the cellar yesterday afternoon, and found the occupants busily engaged in their illegal pursuits. As soon as he became aware of the nature of the business being carried on, he called out lustily for a policeman, the consequence of which was that in a few seconds he found himself the sole occupant of the apartment. The policy dealers fled in good time to save themselves from the police, and have since found means to remove their effects to the premises of some less conscientious landlord.

Domestic Affairs.

—John C. Breckinridge was in Washington yesterday.

—The fire department of Reading paraded in honor of Washington's Birthday.

—The campaign against the Indians in Arizona is to be resumed with increased vigor.

—The steamer Sacramento has sailed from San Francisco for Panama with $951,000 in bullion.

—A meeting of the officers of the late Army of the Potomac was held in New York yesterday.

—Washington's Birthday was yesterday more generally observed in San Francisco than ever before.

—James Rogers, a respectable citizen of Manchester, Va., was stabbed on Sunday night by one Tom Willis.

—Two men were killed, and three severely injured, by the explosion of a blast near Ponda, N. Y., yesterday.

—Secretaries Schofield and Welles, and Attorney General Evarts, had long interviews with President Johnson yesterday.

—By the premature discharge of a cannon at Harrisburg yesterday, George Church and Marshall Quay each lost a hand.

—The "Boys in Blue" of Washington had a brilliant torchlight procession last night; they were reviewed by General Grant.

—Railroad connection between Sacramento and San Francisco will be completed in time for the first through train over the Pacific Railroad.

—The hospitalities of Baltimore were tendered to A. J. yesterday. Our present President will accept the hospitalities of the Monumental City when he becomes our ex-President.

—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives yesterday arrested John A. Bell and David W. Reese, prominent Democratic politicians in the rural districts of New York, for refusing to answer questions before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Baron Lionel Rothschild, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from London city, in place of Bell, Conservative.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Fortescue said that the Government proposed to release from imprisonment forty five Fenians who were convicted of treason last year in England and Ireland, including several leaders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—The decrees and orders recently issued by the Sublime Porte against the Greeks have been revoked, and the Turkish ports are open again to Greek shipping.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—Costello and Warren, the Fenian prisoners, have been set free.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Despatches from Athens announce that the Greek Chambers have been dissolved, and that elections for members of the new Legislature are to be held in May.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The press of the country urge upon the Provisional Government the necessity of preserving the friendship of the United States.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Further advices from Mexico represent a disgraceful state of affairs at the capital. Lerdo de Tejada is reported to be against progress. Foreigners, especially Americans, are strongly of opinion that the Government is imbecile, and that the Ministers are corruptly making money and sending it to foreign countries.

It is reported that Englishmen and Americans are negotiating in the United States for the payment of English claims, the United States to take Mexican territory in consideration thereof.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The 7th Battalion of Volunteers, which forms a portion of the present garrison of the city, sent a deputation to the Captain-General and demanded that vigorous measures be resorted to against the rebellion, to save the island. When relieved of duty during the day, the soldiers of the battalion shouted "Death to traitors!" "Viva Espana!" These demonstrations caused great agitations, which however subsided towards evening.

To day the excitement was renewed. The volunteers sent another committee to the Captain General to reiterate their demand for severe measures. General Dulce replied firmly that he could not permit any interference with political or military plans of the Government. The Captain General has resolved to effect pacification on the island within the limits of the law, and in this determination he stands firm. The volunteers demand that those revolutionists who were arrested during the late riots, and whom they call assassins, be immediately put to death.

General Dulce replied that the courts must first try these prisoners. He declares that he counts on the indorsement and aid of Spain, and on the sympathy and moral aid of the United States, because he intends to act in accordance with law; and he believes, as a matter of policy, that precipitate action in the existing state of affairs would be highly imprudent. He is determined, if it becomes necessary, to repel force by force, although he would regret shedding fraternal blood.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

How New York was Carried by the Democrats—Judge Lawrence's Report to Congress.

Judge Lawrence has prepared a voluminous report upon the New York election frauds of last November. He will present it to Congress to-day. Judge Lawrence says:—

"But appalling and startling as the frauds have been in our past history, they are all surpassed in some respects by those perpetrated in the general election in the State, and especially in the city, of New York. These frauds were the result of a systematic plan of gigantic proportions, stealthily prearranged and boldly executed, not merely by bands of degraded desperadoes, but with the direct sanction, approval, and aid of many prominent officials and citizens of New York, with shrewdly concealed connivance of others, and almost without an effort to discourage or prevent them by any of those in whose interest and political party associations they were successfully executed, who could not fail to have cognizance of them, and whose duty it was to expose, defeat, and punish them.

"They were aided by corrupt and corrupting official patronage and power, which not only encouraged, but shielded and protected the guilty principals and their aiders and abettors. These frauds are so varied in character that theo comprehend every known crime against the elective franchise. They corrupted the administration of justice, degraded the judiciary, defeated the execution of the laws, subverted for the time being, in New York State, the essential principles of popular government; robbed the people of that great State of their rightful choice of electors for President and Vice-President, of a Governor and other officers; disgraced the most populous city of our Union; encouraged the enemies of republican government here and everywhere to deride our institutions as a failure, and endangered the peace of the Republic by an attempt to defeat the will of the people in the choice of their rulers.

"The events of the past year in New York, and the evidence taken by the committee, furnish proof of all these allegations. Amongst the most glaring of the frauds committed by the Democratic party in the city and State of New York, in connection with the election in November, 1868, are these:—Many thousands of aliens fraudulently procured or were furnished with certificates of naturalization, illegally or fraudulently issued, by means of which they were enabled to register as voters, and voted in violation of law. Many hundreds of certificates of naturalization were granted in the names of fictitious persons, to be used by native-born and naturalized citizens and aliens in falsely registering as voters, and to enable them to vote many times at the same election.

REPEATERS.

"Many hundreds of persons voted in New York city from two to forty times or more, each under assumed or fictitious names, fraudulently registered for the purpose. Extensive frauds were committed in canvassing tickets, and names of voters were entered on the poll lists, and Democratic tickets counted, as if voters representing them voted, when no such persons voted at all.

GROSS NEGLECT OF DUTY.

"To accomplish these frauds gross, neglect of duty and disregard of law, so great as to evince criminal purpose, prevailed in some of the courts, while the officers and Democratic partisans of almost every grade, either by official influence or otherwise, aided, sanctioned, or knew of, and failed to prevent them. The same influence shielded perpetrators in nearly all cases from detection and arrest; and when arrested, they have, through the agencies of judicial officers and others, charged with the duty of prosecution, escaped all punishment.

"Through these agencies the Democratic electors of President and Vice-President, and the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York were fraudulently elected, and the investigations of the committee show that the existing State laws and the mode of enforcing them are wholly inadequate to prevent these frauds; but that Congress has power to enact laws which, if faithfully executed, will, to some extent, furnish protection hereafter. There is no law of Congress professing to prevent or punish frauds in voting or conducting elections, and the penalties relating to certificates of naturalization are by no means adequate.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

"The largest number of naturalization papers ever granted in one year in New York city, before 1868, was in 1856, when only 16,493 were issued, while in 1868 there were 41,112 issued. In October about 10,070 were naturalized by our courts. The Superior Court, on October 14, issued 2109 papers, and one Judge issued 955 on October 19, and averaged 718 per day during October. The Republican Naturalization Committee procured papers for only 2085. The New York Printing Committee ordered, between September 16 and October 23, blank applications amounting to 105,000, and of certificates of naturalization, 69,000; in addition to this, other presses were running on blanks for other Democratic committees."

The report quotes the specific evidence of naturalization certificates fraudulently procured or issued in October, 1868, to persons never appearing in court. One witness swore that one hundred and fifty were sent to the Democratic Club at Peek-skill and used. Papers were issued on fictitious names and used by repeaters. Frauds in issued papers were not confined to New York, but extended over Orange, Ulster, Monroe, West Chester, and other counties.

"Among the frauds practised under the Naturalization laws were false personation of applicants for naturalization, perjury of witnesses under assumed names, fabrication of applications for naturalization, and others in support of them, with the names of applicants and witnesses forged; granting of certificates of naturalization in fictitious names, and on applications regular in form, but without the presence of any applicants, and to persons not entitled to them; applicants for naturalization or those professing to represent them, with their witnesses, were sworn in groups, sometimes larger and sometimes smaller, and without any separate examination of each witness in the Supreme Court, not merely occasionally, but habitually, is proved beyond controversy.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE

"The committee say that obstructions were thrown in the way of this investigation by the Judges of the Supreme Court and Clerk, Charles E. Loew. In Mr. Loew's office the whole number of blank certificates received was 39,000; issued as records show, 10,070; blanks on hand, 4862; leaving unaccountad for, 27,068. Mr. Leverson testified that in October he was in the room formerly used as a sheriff's office, in the basement of the City Hall building, in which the court was held, and clerks were engaged in filling up blank applications. The committee estimate, from what is proved, that sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-three fraudulent certificates were issued in New York, Ulster, Monroe, Westchester, Rensselaer, Putnam, Green, and Orange counties, and there is no evidence of any Republican court ever having issued a single fraudulent certificate.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S METHOD.

"In naturalization before Judge John H. McCunn, he did not swear any witness or applicant to testify 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' nor even to make true answers to such questions as should be put, but he professed to swear applicants and witnesses in these words:—That these affidavits you have subscribed are true.' Before this, sometimes, though rarely, questions were asked as to age, residence, and moral character, but never under oath, unless, indeed, swearing to the truth of their affidavits could be so considered.

EXTENT OF THE FRAUDS.

"If the committee had devoted the whole time from their appointment to the close of this Congress, it would not have been possible to ascertain or to take testimony to prove the number of persons who voted more than once in each of the 340 districts, in all of which there were cast at the elections in November, 156,060 votes, a number nearly as great as all the votes cast in six of the States of the Union at the same election.

"All that could be done was to prove, as the evidence does, that an organized system was perfected and carried into effect by the members of the Democratic party, to register many thousands of names, fictitious or assumed, and then to vote on them by hundreds of persons voting from two to forty times each for the Democratic candidates. There is evidence to show that it was part of the gigantic scheme of carrying the Democratic ticket in the State of New York by fraud; to delay the canvassing of the vote in the city until the result in the counties should be known; then to make up the deficiencies not supplied by repeating and other fraudulent voting; by stuffing the ballot-boxes, and by a fraudulent canvass on the count of the vote.

"It is abundantly proved that many names of voters were put on the poll lists of voters when no such names were registered. It was not possible for the committee to trace this species of fraud in all the districts. Its existence is proved. It was not confined to one locality, but was wide spread. Ample arrangements were made to perfect it. No Democratic official, officer of justice, or politician took any measures to detect or prevent these frauds; but they did take measures to aid them and to obstruct the purposes of those who attempted in vain to defeat them. These frauds are so monstrous in character and extent that they could not have been the work of a few or of many individuals; it was the work of the Democratic party. In their purposes and modes of execution they showed a systematic plan devised by controlling minds for purposes of carrying the election in the State. The plans were comprehensive enough to accomplish the purpose designed. The means employed to secure these thousands of illegal votes were the use of fraudulent certificates of naturalization to enable aliens and repeaters to vote, the system of repeating so successfully and extensively adopted, and the frauds in canvassing the result of the vote. All these have been adverted to. To make these means successful, the necessary agencies were employed to prevent detection as far as possible, and to defeat the purposes of those who would expose or interfere with the execution of these fraudulent schemes, the police census was obstructed and prevented, and challenging was prevented by terrorism and violence. The evidence of a grand conspiracy to perpetrate these frauds is abundant.

CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

"The Mayor of the city, now Governor of the State, the Attorney-General of the State, District Attorney, now Mayor, and other less distinguished officials, rendered it valuable aid. With the courts and officers of justice all controlled by men elected as Democrats, and with the vast official and personal influence of the dominant party in the city, men can escape all punishment for crime. Immunity and protection were promised repeatedly to those engaged in these election frauds. The committee argue that the vote of the city was too great, compared with the vote of former years, as was shown by the average ratio of the voters to population. The committee think that two thousand fraudulent votes were cast in the Sixth ward alone.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

"The committee recommend the withdrawal of naturalization from the New York City Courts, and offer a bill for that purpose; also, a bill amending the Naturalization laws, and recommending one day throughout the United States for the election of Representatives in Congress, and providing for the contesting elections of the President and Vice-President, and a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to regulate the appointment of President and Vice-President directly by the people, or by electors chosen by single districts."—*Inquirer.*

President's Message to the House of Representatives Vetoing the Copper Tariff Bill.

The President, to-day, communicated the following message to the House of Representatives:—

The accompanying bill, entitled "An Act Regulating the Duties on Imported Copper and Copper Ores," is, for the following reasons, returned without my approval to the House of Representatives, in which branch of Congress it originated. Its immediate effect will be to diminish the public receipts, for the objects of the bill cannot be accomplished without seriously affecting the importation of copper and copper ores, from which a considerable revenue is at present derived. While thus imparing the resources of the Government it imposes an additional tax upon an already overburdened people, who should not be further impoverished that monopolies may be fostered and corporations enriched. It is represented, and the declaration seems to be sustained by evidence, that the duties for which this bill provides are nearly or quite sufficient to prohibit the importation of certain foreign ores of copper. Its enactment, therefore, will prove detrimental to the shipping interests of the nation, and at the same time destroy the business, for many years successfully established, of smelting home ores in connection with a smaller amount of the imported article. This business, it is credibly asserted, has heretofore yielded the larger share of the copper production of the country, and thus the industry which this legislation is designed to encourage is actually less than that which will be destroyed by the passage of the bill. It seems, also, to be evident that the effect of this measure will be to enhance by 70 per cent. the cost of blue vitriol, an article extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of printed and colored cloths. To produce such an augmentation in the price of this commodity will be to discriminate against other great branches of domestic industry, and by increasing their cost to expose them most unfairly to the effects of foreign competition. Legislation in can neither be wise nor just which seeks the welfare of a single interest at the expense and to the injury of many and varied interests, at least equally important and equally deserving the consideration of Congress. Indeed, it is difficult to find any reason which will justify the interference of Government with any legitimate industry, except as far as may be rendered necessary by the requirements of the revenue. As has already been stated, however, the legislative intervention proposed in the present instance will diminish, not increase, the public receipts. The enactment of such a law is urged as necessary for the relief of certain mining interests upon Lake Superior, which it is alleged are in a greatly depressed condition, and can only be sustained by an enhancement of the price of copper. If this result should follow the passage of the bill, a tax for the exclusive benefit of a single class would be imposed upon the consumers of copper throughout the entire country, not warranted by a need of one Government, and the avails of which would not in any degree find their way into the Treasury of the nation. If the miners of Lake Superior are in a condition of want, it cannot be justly affirmed that the Government should extend charity to them in preference to those of its citizens who in other portions of the country suffer in like manner from destitution. Least of all should the endeavor to aid them be based upon a method so uncertain and indiscreet as that contemplated by the bill, which, moreover, proposes to continue the exercise of its benefaction through an indefinite period of years. It is, besides, reasonable to hope that positive suffering from want of it may exist, it will prove beneficial in a region where agricultural labor is so much in demand, and so well compensated. A careful examination of the subject appears to show that the present low price of copper, which alone has induced any depression the mining interest of Lake Superior may have recently experienced, is due to causes which it is wholly impolitic, if not impracticable, to remedy by legislation. These causes are in the main an increase in the general supply of copper, owing to the discovery and working of remarkably productive mines, and to a consequent restriction in the consumption and use of copper as the substitute of other and cheaper metals for industrial purposes. It is now sought to resist by artificial means the action of natural laws, to place the people of the United States in the enjoyment and use of an essential commodity upon a deficient basis from other nations, and especially to compensate certain private and sectional interests for the changes and losses which are always incident to industrial progress. Although providing for an increase of duties, the proposed law does not even come within the range of protection in the fair acceptation of the term.

It does not look to the fostering of a young and feeble interest with a view to the ultimate attainment of strength and the capacity of self-support. It appears to assume that the present inability for successful production is inherent and permanent, and is more likely to increase than to be gradually overcome. Yet in spite of this it proposes, by the exercise of law-making power, to sustain that interest and to impose it, in hopeless perpetuity, as a tax upon the competent and beneficent industries of the country. The true method for the mining interests of Lake Superior to obtain relief, if relief is needed, is to endeavor to make their great natural resources fully available by reducing the cost of production. Special or class legislation cannot remedy the evils which this bill is designed to meet. They can only be overcome by laws which will effect a wise, honest, and economical administration of the Government, a re-establishment of the specie standard of value, and an early adjustment of our system of State, municipal and national taxation, especially the latter, upon the fundamental principle that all taxes, whether collected under the internal revenue or under a tariff, shall interfere as little as possible with the productive energies of the people. The bill is therefore returned, in the belief that the true interests of the Government and of the people require that it should not become a law.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hebrew Charity Ball.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

For the information of your readers and the numerous contributors to the Hebrew Charity Ball, I beg to state that the net receipts amounted to $5127·27, which sum the managers of the ball have directed to be distributed among the following Hebrew charities, to wit:—

Hebrew Relief Society,	$1808·00
Jewish Hospital,	1500·00
Hebrew Fuel Society,	500·00
Jewish Foster Home,	400·00
Hebrew Education Society,	400·00
Female Hebrew Benevolent Society,	131·82
Ladies' German Hebrew Benevolent Society,	131·82
Ladies' Hebrew Sewing Society,	131·81
German Hebrew Sewing Society,	131·83
Total,	$5,127·27

Yours, respectfully,
A. HART,
Treasurer of the Hebrew Charity Ball.
Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1869.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 44 MOON SETS.....4 23
SUN SETS.....5 45 HIGH WATER.....11 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOS. C. GEUBB, E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 4
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 5
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 11
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Feb. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Feb. 25
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 24
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Feb. 25
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 27
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Ellen B. Emery, Young, from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamer Chamberlain, Lawson, 2 days from Nantcoke river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Barque Maria Adelaide, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Brig J. W. Drisler, Eaton, from Pensacola for Remedios, was spoken 16th inst, 70 miles west of Tortugas.

Brig John Sanderson, Coulter, hence, at Mayaguez, P. R., 5th inst.

Schr Ida May, Buck, arrived at Carupano, Venezuela, 24th Jan., and was chartered to load sulphur for Philadelphia.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Schr Jacob Bell, of Philadelphia, lumber loaded, was seen 14th inst, off Cape Lookout, steering north.

Schr ——— (Br.) from St. Lucia for Delaware Breakwater for orders, was loading at Mayaguez 5th inst.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, cleared at Savannah 20th inst, for Providence.

Schr Minnie, Hudson, cleared at Mobile 17th inst for Providence.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.

Schr Jacob Raymond, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 19th inst.

Schr Chester, Kennedy, hence, at Halifax, N. S., 16th inst.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 13th inst.

Schr Ralph Souder, Wooster, at St. John, N. B., 15th inst., from Eastport.

Schrs Western Star, Crowell; R. W. Whildin, Robinson; and Manantico, Claypoole, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Wm. S. Doughten, Tatem, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Official information has been received that on the 1st day of January, 1869, the following lights would be established to facilitate the navigation of the river Pentrieux, north coast of France:—

1. The lower light, on the extremity of the peninsula of Cost-Mer, is a fixed red light elevated 39 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric

The light will be exhibited in front of a window of the keeper's house, 16 feet above the ground; position, lat 48 48 20 N., long. 3 05 46 W. from Greenwich.

2. The upper light, bearing SW. by W. ½ W., 72 yards from the lower light is a fixed red light, visible through an arc of 12 degrees on each side of above bearing, elevated 131 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The tower is square, built of stone, painted white, and 15 feet high.

Directions—On entering the river keep the flashing lights on Roche de la Croix and Bodic heights in line, and when near the first named keep a little to the southwest, in order to get the two red lights in line, which, so kept, will lead to the anchorage of Coat-Mer.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1869.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory. [2 6 5w

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

A Supplementary to an Ordinance Entitled "An Ordinance Regulating the Assessment upon Property for the Construction of Sewers." Approved May 12, 1866.

Whereas, The General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania did, by act approved March 30, 1866, direct that all charges and rates to be made by the City of Philadelphia, for the construction of sewers, shall be fixed from time to time.

And whereas, The charge as fixed in ordinance to which this is supplementary throws a greater burthen upon the general taxation than is fair and just; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the date of this ordinance, all bills of assessment which shall be prepared against properties fronting on sewers hereafter to be built, shall be made out at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per foot linear of frontage.

Section 2. That so much of Section 1 of Ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of sewers," approved May 12, 1866, as fixes said assessment at one dollar and twenty-five cents per foot linear of front, be and the same is hereby repealed.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Pay a Claim of Joseph D. Maull for the Construction of a Sewer on the line of Sixth Street, from Reed Street to Tasker Street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the claim of Joseph D. Maull, for the construction of the sewer on the line of Sixth street, from Reed street to Tasker street; and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized to draw a warrant for the same, in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Alfred Gentry, Receiver of Taxes of the Twenty-third Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Joseph M. Barnes, William B. Comly, J. Watts Barnes, and Thomas M. Fetter are hereby approved as the sureties of Alfred Gentry, Receiver of Taxes for the Twenty-third ward; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to have a bond with a warrant of attorney prepared for said parties to execute, and cause a judgment to be entered thereon; and further, to file certificates of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrant of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties—that is to say, that the lien of the judgment against Joseph M. Barnes shall only operate on and against a certain store and dwelling and lot of ground at the northeast corner of Welch road and Main street, in Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. That the lien of judgment against William B. Comly shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of land, with the dwelling-houses and barns thereon erected, situate on Welch road, in the Twenty-third ward. That the lien of the judgment against J. Watts Barnes shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of ground, with the dwelling-house and buildings thereon erected, situated on Verree road, in the Twenty-third ward. That the lien of the judgment against Thomas M. Fetter shall only operate on and against a certain lot or piece of ground, with the hotel property thereon erected, situate on Main street, in Bustleton, Twenty-third ward.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Pay a Claim of Joseph D. Maull for the Construction of a Sewer on the line of Sixth Street, from Reed Street to Tasker Street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the claim of Joseph D. Maull, for the construction of the sewer on the line of Sixth street, from Reed street to Tasker street; and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized to draw a warrant for the same, in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
INAUGURATION EVENING,
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,
OF THE
GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS' COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT
Comprising Fifty Beautiful Tableaux,
WITH A
GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.

CARLETON,
The Great IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST, will appear in his unequalled characters:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
PAT McCANN,
DANDY PAT,
JOLLY IRISHMAN,
IRISH SOLDIER BOY,
WHISTLING PAT,
HAPPIEST PADDY OUT,
PIG AND THE STILE,
Etc. Etc. E c. Etc.

PROFESSOR M. O'REARDON,
the ORIGINATOR and INVENTOR of the TUMBLESONICON,
will appear in his GREAT SPECIALTY of playing THREE DISTINCT TUNES at once

The management are happy to announce the arrival from London and engagement of
SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,
the Great Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, in his unequaled Character Songs:—
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
GUINEA PIG BOY,
FASHIONABLE FRED,
PRETTY LITTLE FLORA,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
THE EEL PIE SHOP,
THE TAILORS OF THE BOOTS,
WALKING IN THE ZOO,
UP IN A BALLOON,
IMMENSE A KOFF (Russian),
I LIKE TO BE A SWELL,
THE THOROUGHBRED,
HARD AS STEEL,
Etc Etc. Etc. Etc.

During the Evening,
MISS CARRIE VERNON,
the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, *NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance or the time ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

The New York Election Frauds.

The timely *expose* of the manner in which fraudulent naturalization papers were manufactured by the wholesale in this city previous to the October election, in the interest of the Democratic party, put the Republicans on their guard; and if we suffered a partial loss in October, we were able to save the city for Grant and Colfax in November. Many persons, on the strength of the disclosures that were made, fancied that we were even ahead of New York in rascality, but the fact is that the Democratic managers in that city were more accomplished rascals than ours, and managed to keep their nefarious operations concealed, until they accomplished their purpose, at least.

A committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the New York election frauds has prepared a report, in which they state that the appalling frauds in the State, and especially in the city of New York, surpass anything that has been known in our past history, and that they were the result of a systematic plan of gigantic proportions, stealthily prearranged and boldly executed, not merely by degraded desperadoes, but with the direct sanction, approval, and aid of many prominent citizens and officials of New York.

Thousands of aliens fraudulently procured or were furnished with naturalization papers, by which they were enabled to register as voters and to vote in violation of law, and many hundreds of persons voted in New York city from two to forty times, or more, under assumed names, fraudulently registered for the purpose. The grossest neglect of duty and actual connivance in the frauds, on the part of the officers and Democratic partisans attached to the courts, are shown by the report of the committee to have existed; and they declare that, from the evidence in their possession, there is no doubt that through these agencies the Democratic Electors for President and Vice-President, and the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York, were fraudulently elected. The committee give it as their opinion that the existing State laws and mode of enforcing them are wholly inadequate to prevent these frauds, but that Congress has the power, and ought to exercise it, to enact laws which, if faithfully executed, will to some extent furnish protection. At present there is no law of Congress professing to punish frauds in voting or conducting elections, and the penalties relating to certificates of naturalization are entirely inadequate.

The committee state that the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Clerk, Charles E. Leow, threw every obstruction in their way, and endeavored to hinder them from prosecuting their investigation. The whole number of blank naturalization certificates received into Mr. Leow's office is shown to have been 39,000; the number issued, according to the record, was 10,070; the number of blanks remaining on hand is 4862, leaving 27,068 unaccounted for. In the three hundred and forty districts there were cast in November 156,060 votes, a number nearly as great as all the votes cast in six States of the Union.

Mayor Hoffman, now Governor of the State; District Attorney A. Oakey Hall, now Mayor of New York city, Judge McCunn, and other officials, rendered the most important assistance in this grand conspiracy to defeat the will of the people; and with the courts and officers of justice all controlled by men elected as Democrats, men are not only able to escape all punishment for crime, but immunity and protection were promised repeatedly to those engaged in the election frauds.

It is evident that the time has arrived when some prompt and determined measures must be adopted by Congress to put a stop to this sort of business. The Republican party has the power in its hands, and it will be recreant to its duty and will deserve to fall into contempt if it does not enact some law to punish rascals, protect honest men, and secure the purity of the ballot-box. The committee recommend the withdrawal of naturalization from the New York city courts; also, that one day be fixed for the election of Representatives to Congress throughout the United States; that provision be made for enabling the elections of the President and Vice-President to be contested; and that a constitutional amendment be proposed changing the mode of electing the President and Vice-President. These propositions are well enough, but they do not cover the whole ground. The whole naturalization system needs reforming, and the matter should receive the early attention of Congress, so that satisfactory laws may be enacted governing the whole United States, and put in operation before the next election.

Andrew Johnson's Seventeenth Veto.

On the 19th of February, 1866, Andrew Johnson sent to Congress his first veto. Since that day barely three years have elapsed, and yet so busy has the President been in attempting to defeat the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives in Congress, that the message sent by him to the House of Representatives yesterday, disapproving of the Copper Tariff bill, was the seventeenth in order of its kind. In addition to these seventeen out-and-out vetoes, he has frequently protested against some of the most essential features of bills which he has signed; has permitted a score or more of important bills to become laws by the lapse of the ten days within which he must return a bill with his objections to insure their effect; besides killing off quite as many more by withholding his assent until after the adjournment of the two houses, after the pocket-veto fashion.

We have before us a copper token, the size of an old-fashioned cent, which was struck off in the days of Andrew Jackson, but which is far more pertinent, in its devices and mottoes, to the times of the second Andrew. One side of the token represents the redoubtable hero of New Orleans emerging from an iron safe, with a drawn sword in one hand and a money-bag in the other, surrounded by the motto, "I take the responsibility." On the reverse side is the image of a donkey, with the words "Veto" below and "Roman firmness" above, and surrounding the whole, another maxim of Andrew I—"The Constitution as I understand it." The only change in the decorations of a similar token to commemorate the achievements of Andrew II that would be needed, would be a substitution of the Capitol in ruins for the iron safe, a quill for the sword, and a bundle of vetoes for the money-bag.

Andrew Johnson developed his admiration for the veto power as long ago as 1847, when, being at that time a member of the House of Representatives, he delivered a long harangue in advocacy of the constitutional right of the President to exercise this power. His biographer states that "he presented an historical outline of the exercise of the veto power, running back to the Roman republic." Doubtless, he expatiated at length upon the beauties of the system in vogue some centuries ago in the great Polish Diet, composed of several thousand noblemen, each of whom enjoyed the rare privilege of an unqualified veto upon the action of all the others, the only manner in which such a veto could be overriden being by the assassination of the refractory legislator. In the same speech Andrew Johnson traced the history of the veto power and its exercise in the United States, enumerating twenty-five instances previous to 1847. Washington vetoed two bills during his administration of eight years; Madison exercised the right six times in his eight years of office; Monroe once only in the same length of time; Jackson, the illustrious founder of the modern school of "Roman firmness," objected to the passage of nine bills during his term of eight years; Tyler, the first of the latter day Apostates, was satisfied with four vetoes in four years; and Polk took advantage of his constitutional right to head off Congress three times. During the administrations which intervened between Polk and Johnson, the veto power was resorted to very seldom, and generally only in the case of appropriation bills in which nothing more than sectional favoritism was involved. From the above facts it will be seen that, during the first half century of our history, the Presidents of the United States exercised the veto power eighteen times, in contrast with which Andrew Johnson has already done the same thing seventeen times in less than four years. Under these circumstances, the propriety of striking off a medal commemorative of his "Roman firmness" will be questioned by no one.

The Electoral College.

The result of the last Presidential election has impressed the Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, more strongly than ever with the necessity of securing, by a change in the laws regulating elections, or in the Constitution, representation for the Democratic minorities which were engulfed in 1860, 1864, and 1868 in the triumphant waves of Republicanism.

While we have not the slightest desire to assist Mr. Buckalew's endeavors to maintain a precarious existence for the Democratic party, despite its condemnation by the patriotic instincts and popular judgment of the nation, we have no objection to presenting to our readers, in a condensed form, the leading ideas in his speech of the 17th, in which he earnestly and ably advocated his favorite idea.

Mr. Buckalew demonstrated that under the present system it is not only possible to elect a President who does not obtain a clear majority over all his competitors, but that a President may be chosen who receives a much smaller number of votes than his unsuccessful competitor. As an illustration, he adduced the fact that Adams was elected in 1824, although General Jackson received more popular votes than his two principal competitors, Adams and Crawford, combined. He also referred to the fact, that although in 1860 Douglas received 1,375,157 votes, being the second candidate on the list; and although Bell received but 590,631 votes, and Breckinridge 847,953, if the election had gone to the House Douglas could not have been voted for there, because he had received fewer electoral votes than either of his competitors, and that the House, as then constituted, would have elected either Bell or Breckinridge, thus defeating Lincoln as well as Douglas.

The remedy usually proposed is a direct popular vote for President and Vice-President, which would dispense altogether with the present antiquated and cumbersome machinery of the electoral colleges. Mr. Buckalew, however, contends that, notwithstanding the justice of such a change, it is impracticable, on account of the tenacity with which the smaller States cling to the enhanced political importance and power they acquire through their Senatorial electors, and that they will forever refuse to voluntarily ratify an amendment of the Constitution which would diminish their influence in the great quadrennial combats of conflicting parties.

The remedy he proposes is, that Congressional electors shall be chosen by the respective districts as Congressmen are now chosen, instead of being elected on general State tickets. To make this change uniform, it would be necessary that the power now vested in the State Legislatures of prescribing the manner in which electors are chosen should be transferred, by a constitutional amendment, to Congress, and that Congress should then provide by law for the adoption of the proposed new system in every State.

The practical effect of this new system would be that in Presidential elections, no matter who would be the favorite candidate of Pennsylvania as a State, Lancaster county would be sure to cast one electoral vote for the Republican nominee, and Berks county as certain to vote for the standard-bearer of the Democracy; and that the votes of the Congressional electors would closely correspond with the political complexion of Congressional delegations.

The Clerical Difficulty at Auburn.

The telegraph announces that great excitement prevailed at a Catholic church in Auburn, New York, on Sunday last, in consequence of the determination of a large proportion of the congregation to resist the action of Bishop McQuaid in removing a favorite old pastor, O'Flaherty, and installing a new appointee, named Kavanagh. When the latter attempted to discharge the duties of his priestly office, a portion of the crowd pushed their way to the altar, and taking the priest by the arm, led him out of the church. The Bishop, who was present, tried in vain to enforce his authority; and the interposition of the deposed priest was apparently necessary to prevent a violent assault upon his nominal successor. After Bishop McQuaid and his protégé had left the church, a meeting of one thousand Catholics was held, which strongly condemned the action of the Bishop and insisted upon the retention of their old pastor, Father O'Flaherty. The meeting also resolved to appeal from the Bishop to the highest ecclesiastical authorities of the country, or, if necessary, to the Pope himself.

Similar occurrences which occasionally transpire in different portions of the United States, indicate that American Catholicism, like all other religions in this country, is imbued with the liberal and independent spirit pervading every ramification of American society, and that no attachment to the doctrines, the traditions, or the authorities of the Church will prevent energetic resistance to any ecclesiastical action which is deemed unjust or tyrannical by indignant congregations.

The Catholic Church is increasing in numbers and wealth in this country with wonderful rapidity. Its ranks are constantly swelled by the never-ceasing waves of emigration, and occasionally converts are gathered in from other denominations. But the continuance of this prosperity is contingent, in a large degree, upon the preservation of harmonious relations between the ruling powers of the Church and the respective congregations. Unquestioning obedience cannot be uniformly obtained by ecclesiastical pressure; and there are thousands of American Catholics who would even brave the terrors of excommunication before they would voluntarily obey decrees which they deemed arbitrary or unjust.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and 1 20stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER Will Lecture under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25. Subject—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS." Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. *No extra charge for reserved seats.* Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 2 22 3t

JAMES E. MURDOCH Has been engaged to give one of his UNEQUALLED READINGS, embracing choice selections from Shakespeare and the Modern Poets at MORTON HALL, HAVERFORD street, above Forty-first, West Philadelphia. THURSDAY EVENING, February 25, 1869. Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; James N. Mark's Drug Store, No. 374 Market street; Jos. K. Culin's Drug Store, Forty-first and Market streets; and at the Hall on the evening of the Reading. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8. [2 20 5t*

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLIcations for the situation of Assistant Superintendent of the White Department of the House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the third day of March next. JAMES J. BARCLAY, Chairman, etc., 2 23uths6t No. 3 ATHENÆUM BUILDING.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. 2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1869. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day Mr. JAMES W. McALLISTER was unanimously elected Secretary. WILLIAM GREEN, 2 22 3t Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 300 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. The Annual Meeting of Stockholders and ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, March 8 at 12 o'clock, noon. W. D. COMEGYS, 2 23 3t Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Very Valuable Business Stand.—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, known as Miller's Hotel, S. E. corner of Front and Harrison streets, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three-story press brick building, known as Miller's Hotel, and lot of ground (composed of three contiguous lots), situate at the southeast corner of Front and Harrison streets, Nineteenth ward; thence extending eastwardly along Harrison street 38 feet 9¼ inches; thence further along the same, southeast, 74 feet 3 inches; thence southwest 45 feet 1¾ inches to a point; thence southeast 2 feet 3½ inches to a point; thence west 71 feet 6¾ inches to Front street; thence along the same 83 feet to the place of beginning. The other lot, situate on the east side of Front street, 83 feet south of Harrison street; 18 feet front, and in depth on the north line 71 feet 6¾ inches, and on the south line 83 feet 1¾ inches; and the other, situate on the southerly side of Harrison street, 117 feet 3¾ inches west of Leslie street; 16 feet front, and in depth on the west line 45 feet 1¾ inches, and on the east 50 feet 10¾ inches to the rear end of the Front street lots. The house is well and substantially built of press brick; contains 36 rooms, and has all the modern conveniences; gas, with fixtures, which are included in the sale free of charge; bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, large bar and fixtures, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $342. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. The above is an excellent business stand, directly opposite the New York Railroad Depot. See plan at the auction rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 2 23 27 m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Sts.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two Brick Buildings and Large Lot, Twelfth street, between Ogden and Myrtle streets. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, between Ogden and Myrtle streets, Fourteenth ward; containing in front on Twelfth street 73 feet 9⅞ inches, and extending in depth on the north side along Ogden street 77 feet 9 inches, and on the south side along Myrtle street 66 feet 5 inches, and in width on the rear end 73 feet. The improvements are a two-story brick building fronting on Twelfth street, and a two story brick building on Ogden street. It has been occupied as a pork packing establishment, and lately for the rectifying business. Terms—$5500 may remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 678 N. Broad street. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 2 23 m 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—On Tuesday, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:— No. 1.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 922 Sartain street, south of Girard avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.—All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sartain street, 356 feet 6 inches south of Girard avenue, No. 922; containing in front on Sartain street 15 feet 9 inches (including half of a 2½ feet wide alley), and in depth 47 feet. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. No. 2.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 561 Lehigh avenue, Nineteenth ward.—All that three story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Lehigh avenue, 32 feet 7¾ inches southeast of Trenton avenue, Nineteenth ward; 16 feet front, 120 feet deep to a 4 feet wide alley. It has gas, range, etc. Terms—$1200 may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 2 23 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Business Stand.—Modern Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, northwest corner Nineteenth and Thompson streets. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Thompson streets, containing in front on Nineteenth street 18 feet and extending in depth along Thompson street 72 feet, including on the west end part of an alley 3 feet wide, leading into Thompson street. It is occupied as a store and dwelling; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Terms—$2400 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 2 23 m 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Large lot and two modern three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1129 and 1131 Catharine street, corner of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, and the improvements thereon erected, situate at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Catharine streets; containing in front on Twelfth street 50 feet, and extending in depth along Catharine street 100 feet to Temple street. The improvements are two three-story brick dwellings, with two-story back buildings, fronting on Catharine street, Nos. 1129 and 1131; they have marble mantels, gas, bath, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 2 23 27 m 6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Very desirable Brick Stable and Coach House, No. 2025 Locust street, west of Twentieth street, 32 feet front. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable two-story brick stable and coach house, situate on the north side of Locust street, west of Twentieth street, No. 2025; the lot containing in front on Locust street 32 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet. It has the accommodations for six horses and four carriages; coachman's room, harness room, hay and straw loft, gas throughout, stone pavement floor in carriage room, hydrant, drainage to stalls, etc. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1730 Spruce street. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 2 23 27 m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1509 Reed street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Reed street, 72 feet west of Fifteenth street, No. 1509, containing in front on Reed street 18 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 6 feet wide alley, leading into Fifteenth street. The house contains 11 rooms, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Sale absolute. M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers, 2 23 27 mh63 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers, rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 513 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary 1 11 6m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THESE Bitters contain iron in one of the most valuable forms; much sickness is occasioned by its want in the blood. The iron in this compound supplies the deficiency. Its tendency is to enrich the blood and impart vigor to the frame 2 4 tuthssf

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineers' supplies. 2 19 6t*p

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digestion, stimulate the blood to healthy action. Tonic and palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthssf

WHAT AN "X" WILL DO.

A ten dollar note
For an overcoat!
Almost too good to be true.
What shocking low price!
It's certainly nice,
What a ten dollar bill will do.

We're happy to sing
Of the coats for spring
That Rockhill & Wilson keep;
We're also glad
That folks can be clad
In garments so good and cheap

You can put on your back
A ten-dollar sack,
Handsome, and neat, and new;
And, the fun of the thing,
It's so cheap that we sing
What a ten dollar bill can do.

Yes, surely I will!
If a ten dollar bill
Will buy me a fine Spring Sack,
I'll hurry and call
At the GREAT BROWN HALL,
And put my "X" on my back.

The goods are ready for you, gentlemen Come and step into them. Only ten dollars for the most desirable Spring Overcoats you can want. Melton, silk-mixed, and all the other mixtures and compositions. Everything else cheap in proportion. Winter stock disappearing, at prices to suit everybody.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PROVIDENCE Washington Insurance Co., RHODE ISLAND, On First January, 1869.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	200,000 00

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	158,000 00
Cash on hand	267 22
Cash in Banks	21,560 25
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	8,308 05
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which less than one year's interest due and owing	
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value. Bank Stocks:— Par Value. $50 Market Value. $56	33,600 00
Interest on investments due and unpaid	none
Accrued interest not yet due	2,890 00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—	
Rents	$2,625
Water Rents and furniture	1,500
City of Providence Bonds	100,000
U. S. Bonds, 50,000	54 475
Missouri Bonds	9,200
	167,790 00

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	600 00
Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	13,449 78
Amount of losses resisted by the Co.	2,300 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	529 00
Amount of do. declared and not due	12,500 00
Amount of all other claims against the Co'y contested or otherwise—about	1,000 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	73,507 80

FOURTH.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	155,349 54
Amount of Premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	
Amount of Premiums earned	172,205 72
Interest received from investments	12,031 24
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources—Rents	10,500 00

FIFTH.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	89,127 08
Amount paid and owing for Reinsurance Premiums	1,555 41
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid	11,108 19
Amount of dividends declared during year	18,750 00
Amount of dividends paid	11,993 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	25,176 83
Amount of Losses due and unpaid	none
Amount of taxes paid by Company	12,192 11
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	6,371 02
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	
Par Value. $32 Market Value. $42	

JOHN KINGSBURY, President. WARREN S. GREENE, Secretary.

SABINE & ALLEN, AGENTS, N. E. Corner FIFTH and WALNUT, 2 23 tuths6t PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 45 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 80 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., CHAMPION SAFES, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, 1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 8 5] No. 434 RACE Street

WORKS OF ART.

CHURCH'S NEW "NIAGARA" WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY, February 27, AT EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT Street, 12 31 thsta8mSp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRENCH PEAS AND MUSHROOMS.

THE FINEST SMALL TENDER FRENCH PEAS MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES.

ALSO, OUR VERY FINE OLIVE OIL, MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts., 1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 14]

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 25 3m

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"A Victim of Circumstances" at the Arch.

It is a gratification to chronicle the brilliant success of a brilliant new play at the Arch last evening. The audience was large, and the manifestations of pleasure were unexceptionably cordial. It has been a long time since so sprightly and entertaining a comedy as *A Victim of Circumstances* has been produced on the Philadelphia stage, and if in a hypercritical spirit it might be objected that it is somewhat superficial and not altogether novel, it at least fulfils the conditions of a good acting play, and if our native dramatists would produce works equalling it in excellence, there would be but little occasion to complain of the degeneracy of the drama in these modern days.

A Victim of Circumstances is an adaptation from the French, by A. W. Young, and it is essentially French in form and substance, but without any of the objectionable features that cause some of the best efforts of the modern Parisian dramatists to give offense to the more prudish Anglo-Saxon taste. The plot is slight and runs as follows:—

"M. Bonnefol," a gentleman in easy circumstances, is afflicted with a mother-in-law, the widow of a lawyer, who is booked up in all the intricacies of the civil code. During one of her daily contentions with his wife and her mother, he receives a visit from "M. Delaroche," a friend of his bachelor days. Contriving to get rid of the females, he enters into a confidential conversation with his gay friend, who states that he is as good as a bachelor, having separated from his wife on account of incompatibility of temper, the lady being of a rather gushing nature, which did not suit his more practical ideas. He therefore returned her dowry, and gave her a handsome allowance, which he paid regularly once a quarter in person, and for the rest of the year saw nothing of her, allowing her to take her pleasure in her own way, so long as she did not molest him. "M. Bonnefol" offers his congratulations at such an escape, and then relates how he has got himself into a terrible scrape. During a brief absence of his wife it was his ill-luck to meet a particularly bewitching young lady at a restaurant, when, after eating her lunch, she found that she had left her purse at home. He gallantly offers to pay the debt—twenty centimes—and the lady gratefully accepts the service. Subsequently meeting her, he is induced to take a drive in the Bois de Boulogne, and on a gentle hint from her, mentions supper. Under the influence of a few glasses too much of champagne he professes the most devoted love, and assures her that he is a single man. All he remembers after that is that he found himself at home in bed with a raging headache. The lady, however, follows him up with letters to the extent of ten or twenty a day, each signed "Twenty Centimes," and he is now in an agony of fear lest his mother-in-law should discover the affair. Before "M. Delaroche" can offer any advice the ladies return, and the mother-in-law being too much for the friend, he takes his leave. While the ladies are removing their bonnets the fair unknown makes her appearance, and refuses to leave the house until "M. Bonnefol" promises to sup with her that evening.

He keeps his appointment, and the very gushing style of the lady impresses him strongly with the idea that she is insane. While he is endeavoring to explain matters, the bell rings, and she suddenly recollects that it is the day for her husband's quarterly visit, and "M. Bonnefol" thus discovers that he has been paying attention to his friend's wife. She thrusts him into an adjoining room, and "M. Delaroche" enters, pays her the allowance, inspects her bill of expenses, and offers to depart. She tries various expedients to win back his affections, and as a last resort, with the hope of exciting his jealousy, tells him that there is a man in the next room. He laughs at this as a trap and bows himself out. "M. Bonnefol" then makes his appearance, and when the lady proposes to will marry him and take a trip to Italy, he declares that he is already a married man, and the lady rushes from the room and pretends to throw herself out of the window, while he makes his escape by another door, in an agony lest the affair should get into the newspapers and his name be mentioned in connection with it.

"M. Bonnefol" is next seen at his chateau, where he is endeavoring to keep on as good terms as possible with his wife and mother-in-law. To his dismay, however, his fair friend whom he had thought dead, walks in, an explanation takes place which is satisfactory to both parties, and the lady is about to depart when the mother-in-law is seen approaching, and the visitor is obliged to hide in an adjoining apartment. Her various attempts to escape are frustrated, and "M. Delaroche" at last comes to the assistance of his friend, and appeases the wrath of the mother-in-law by acknowledging that the lady is his wife. He opens the door, leads her out, and is in turn astonished to find that the lady of the twenty centimes, who had given "M. Bonnefol" so much trouble, is really his wife. Mutual explanations occur, and a rather weak *finale* leaves us in some doubt as to what the mother-in-law's behavior in the future will be, now that "M. Bonnefol's" indiscretions are discovered.

The dialogue is vivacious and sparkling from beginning to end; every scene is full of telling points that excite uproarious laughter; and the whole of the second act is ludicrous in the extreme. The success of the play last evening was as much due to the very superior acting as to its intrinsic merits. The part of "Virginie de Meriot" is exactly suited to Mrs. Drew, and she gave a very elegant and very amusing personation of the fair unknown who was the cause of all "M. Bonnefol's" woes. Mr. Hill was capital as "M. Bonnefol," a character, by the way, somewhat out of his usual line; and Mr. James has scarcely ever appeared to better advantage than as "M. Delaroche;" Mrs. Thayer, the most delightful of "old women," was a very vixen as "Madame Truquet," the mother-in-law, and Mrs. Creese gave an acceptable personation of "Madame Bonnefol." We repeat that *A Victim of Circumstances* is a capital comedy of society. It is amusing and laughable in the extreme, and if genuine merit is anything with the playgoing public, it ought to have a long run.

Pocahontas, John Bougham's wittiest, funniest burlesque, was given as an afterpiece last evening. Some of the jokes in this piece are a little out of date, and it might be reconstructed with advantage. The majority of the puns, however, are as good as new, and a merrier piece of extravagant nonsense was never offered to a laughter-loving public. If as well produced, as well acted, and as well sung as the burlesque operas of Offenbach are, it would prove a formidable rival to them. Last evening this extravaganza was given with all the original music, opera airs, popular ballads, and negro melodies which Brougham has skilfully adapted to his text, and the principal parts were moderately well sustained as follows.—"Powhatan," Mr. Craig; "Captain John Smith," Mr. Hill; "Pocahontas," Miss Fanny Davenport; "Poo-tee-pet," Mrs. Creese, and "Wee-che-Yenda," Mrs. Thayer. The can-can at the end of the first act was an innovation on the original, which pleased the fancy of the audience and caused the curtain to be run up in compliance with a demand for an *encore*. Mrs Thayer, with her war paint on, dancing the can-can, is a sight to be remembered by our adolescent playgoers, when twenty years hence they refer to the present degenerate era as the "palmy days of the drama."

The City Amusements.

OPERA BOUFFE.—The sale of subscription tickets for the short season of *opera bouffe* to be given at the Academy of Music next week, by Mr. Fisk's company, under the direction of Mr. Birgfield, commences to-day. Tickets for the seven performances will be sold at the low price of $7 50. The opening opera will be *La Perichole*. *Les Bavards*, *Chanson de Fortunio*, and *Orphee aux Enfer* will also be produced. None of these pieces have been performed in this city.

AT THE ARCH the new comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances* and John Brougham's burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be performed this evening.

Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* is in preparation. A new comedy by a Philadelphia lawyer, entitled *Women Rule*, is announced, also the melodrama of *The Corsican Brothers*.

AT THE WALNUT the Irish drama of *Shandy Maguire* and the farce of *In and Out of Place*, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the principal characters, will be given this evening. John Brougham's new drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be produced on next Monday evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton Troupe will appear this evening in Levy's operetta of *Fanchette*. Offenbach's comic opera of *Robinson Crusoe* is in rehearsal.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese acrobats and jugglers will appear this evening. On Friday evening Mr. Thomas Whilla will have his first benefit in Philadelphia.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon.

THE GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, comprising fifty tableaux, will open at Concert Hall on Thursday evening, March 4. Carleton, the Irish comedian, will appear in a number of laughable character sketches. Professor O'Reardon will perform on his "Tumbleronicon," Signor Charles Garnio, vocalist and characturist, will sing a number of comic songs in character, and Miss Carrie Vernon will sing a number of popular ballads. One hundred gifts will be distributed to the audience every evening.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture on "Rational Amusements," at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening.

MR JAMES E. MURDOCH will give one of his popular readings at Morton Hall, Haverford street, above Forty-first, West Philadelphia, on Thursday evening. Mr. Murdoch is one of the most finished elocutionists of the day, and his entertainments are always attractive. We hope that he will have a full house on Thursday evening.

CITY ITEMS.

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SALE OF FINE PICTURES.—There is now on exhibition at the gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street, a very superior collection of pictures belonging to C. W. F. Calvert, Esq., of No. 1517 N. Broad street. This collection includes a large number of fine pictures by the leading modern painters, American and European. It is offered to the public by Mr. Calvert previous to his departure for Europe, and the opportunity now afforded to those who wish to purchase works of undoubted merit is one that does not often occur, and our art connoisseurs would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity. The pictures are now open to the inspection of the public at Mr. Scott's gallery, and they may be seen daily, free of charge, until the day of sale. A stroll through the gallery will be a pleasure to those who do not intend to purchase, as the pictures have been selected with great care by an experienced amateur without any intention of disposing of them again. The sale will take place on next Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, and the pictures will be sold without any reserve, so that there will be abundant opportunities for getting bargains.

REMOVAL.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the lady readers of THE TELEGRAPH to the removal of Mrs. M. A. Binder's Dress Trimmings Store to the large and commodious establishment situated at the N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. Mrs. Binder has been long considered the leader in her line of business, and has been necessitated to this removal by the imperative demands of her customers—"whose name is legion."

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DR. W. A. MCCANDLESS.—We desire to direct attention to the card of Dr. McCandless, 1926 Spring Garden street, in another column. In his specialty the treatment of Piles without pain, danger, caustics, or the use of instruments, the doctor stands unrivalled, and the number of cures in Philadelphia alone effected by his skill can be counted by the thousands.

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DIED.

BANKSON.—On the morning of Sunday, the 21st instant, of heart disease, SALOME WHARTON, wife of Lloyd Bankson, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1016 Wallace street, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

DORRANCE.—At Bristol, on Thursday, the 18th instant, MARY T., wife of John Borrance.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Church, Bristol, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EVERITT.—On the 21st instant, JOSEPH M. R., youngest son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth Everitt, aged 9 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 4092 Story street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

FAUVER.—On the 21st instant, HENRY M., son of Sarah and the late Casper Fauver, in his 41st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 717 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FINN.—On the morning of the 22d instant, WALTER H. FINN, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, James C. Finn, No. 1716 Chesnut street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HARRISON.—On the afternoon of February 20, CHARLES C. HARRISON, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his sister, No. 1408 Filbert street.

KELLY.—On the 20th instant, Mr. JAMES KELLY, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1749 Cadwalader street, corner of Montgomery, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Michael's, and interment at the new Cathedral Cemetery.

TEVIS.—On Monday, February 22, 1869, in her 25th year, DELIA FAIRMAN, wife of Edwin L. Tevis.

The funeral will take place at No. 721 Locust street, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARE.—On the evening of the 22d instant, JOHN F. WARE, son of Dr. Jonathan and Mary A. Ware, of Milton, Mass.

WILEY.—On the 20th instant, ROBERT WILEY, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Main street and Willow Grove avenue, Chesnut Hill, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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HOWARD AT ATLANTA.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Right in the track where Sherman
Ploughed his red furrow,
Out of the narrow cabin,
Up from the cellar's burrow,
Gathered the little black people,
With freedom newly dowered,
Where, beside their Northern teacher,
Stood the soldier, Howard.

He listened and heard the children
Of the poor and long enslaved
Reading the words of Jesus,
Singing the songs of David.
Behold! the dumb lips speaking,
The blind eyes seeing!
Bones of the Prophet's vision
Warmed into being!

Transformed he saw them passing
Their new life's portal;
Almost it seemed the mortal
Put on the immortal.
No more with the beasts of burden,
No more with stone and clod,
But crowned with glory and honor
In the image of God!

There was the human chattel
Its manhood taking;
There, in each dark, bronze statue,
A soul was waking!
The man of many battles,
With tears his eyelids pressing,
Stretched over those dusky foreheads
His one-armed blessing.

And he said:—"Who hears can never
Fear for or doubt you:
What shall I tell the children
Up North about you?"
Then ran round a whisper, a murmur,
Some answer devising;
And a little boy stood up:—"Massa,
Tell 'em we're rising!"

O black boy of Atlanta!
But half was spoken:
The slave's chain and the master's
Alike are broken.
The one curse of the races
Held both in tether:
They are rising—all are rising,
The black and white together!

O brave men and fair women!
Ill comes of hate and scorning:
Shall the dark faces only
Be turned to morning?
Make Time your sole avenger,
All-healing, all-redressing;
Meet Fate half way, and make it
A joy and blessing!

—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA. By Frederick Whymper. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Up to the time of the purchase of Russian America by Mr. Seward it was practically an unknown country, and the most contradictory opinions prevailed as to the value of our acquisition. All the reports, surveys, books of travel, encyclopedias, and other sources of information were ransacked for the purpose of throwing light on the subject; but the territory is so far removed from the centres of civilization, and has been so little visited by those who have the ability or disposition to give a satisfactory account of its topography, climate, minerals, resources, and people, that we know very little more about it new than we did when Mr. Seward's bargain was confirmed by the Senate, and the territory formally annexed to the United States. Any account of Alaska, however meagre, by an intelligent observer, is of value; and the volume before us is interesting, as being the record of recent travel, and as giving us an idea of the portion of the territory visited as it is at the present time.

Mr. Whymper is a model travelling Briton, and describing himself as "having, like a good proportion of my countrymen, a little superfluous energy, which was lying fallow"—for which he devoutly thanks God—he determined, in 1862, to visit the Pacific coast, and particularly British Columbia. His travels led him to Russian America, and he explored for a considerable portion of its length, the river Yucon, the great stream running west to empty into Behring Sea, and dividing the territory into two very nearly equal portions. In 1865, after the acquisition of Russian America by the United States, he volunteered to accompany, in the capacity of artist, the expedition sent out by the Western Union Telegraph Company to commence the exploration for a proposed overland telegraph, which, by means of a cable via Behring Straits, was to unite the Old and the New World; and in this volume he gives the result of his observations.

Mr. Whymper gives a lively description of the country, and its aboriginal inhabitants, and in summing up the results of his observations, he comes to the conclusion that Russian America is not likely to prove a bad bargain to the United States. A map of the territory, and one enlarged of the Yucon river, are given, and the work is illustrated by a large number of excellent sketches of scenery, people, etc., made by the author on the spot.

LETTERS OF A SENTIMENTAL IDLER. By Harry Harewood Leech. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and the Holy Land have been "done" so often by travellers that it must be almost impossible to say anything new about them. The old story, however, can be told in such a manner as to appear as much of a novelty as ever, and an intelligent writer, with a lively and entertaining style, can give us some new ideas about the countries that are now included in the grand tour, and are visited every day by idlers, sentimental and otherwise, who give their various experiences in the form of letters to the papers and books of travel. Mr. Leech travelled for the purpose of enjoyment, and his letters show him to be a keen observer, with a fine appreciation of humor, and his adventures are narrated in a pleasant, gossipy sort of style that makes them very agreeable reading. The Letters occupy 463 octavo pages, and they give very picturesque descriptions of the Orient, with lively and amusing sketches of the manners and customs of the people, and the various queer and curious adventures which befel the Idler during his travels. The work is illustrated by a portrait of the author and a number of engravings of Oriental life.

BETTER VIEWS OF LIVING. By A. B. Childs, M. D. Published by Adams & Co., Boston.

The author of this work is a spiritualist, and looks to spiritualism for the regeneration of the world. Spiritualism is, he considers, a growth founded on the all-embracing virtue of charity: its present form and manifestations are but the beginning, but he looks forward to the time when men will be so far advanced that they will be able to discard the artificial restraints of our present social system, and the charity "that suffereth long and is kind" will be the ruling influence on earth.

Dr. Childs announces as the basis of his creed the doctrine that "whatever is is right," and if we understand the treatise before us he concurs in the Brahminical belief that God is everything and everything is God. Evil he considers as a manifestation of God, and as necessary for man's perfect spiritual development; and if the author in reducing his belief from general principles to particulars becomes involved in contradictions and mystifications, he is no worse off than many others who have attempted to solve the same enigma. The treatise is written in an earnest and devout Christian spirit that entitles it to the respectful consideration of those who may differ with the author.

—From Turner, Brothers & Co. we have received "Madame de Chamblay," by Alexander Dumas. This is the first of a series of popular works by the best American and English authors, in course of preparation by Messrs. Turner. "Madame de Chamblay" is a characteristic work by Dumas: it is written in his best style, and it will be read with interest by the admirers of "The Count of Monte Cristo," "The Three Guardsmen," and the other writings of the most voluminous and popular of the French novelists of the day.

—"Phœnixiana," the sketches and burlesques of John Phœnix (Captain Derby, U. S. A.), published by D. Appleton & Co., has been laid on our table by Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. This is the twelfth edition of one of the best and most popular humorous works ever published in this country. John Phœnix created a sensation when he first appeared, some fifteen years or more ago, and the fact that the work still finds readers and admirers proves that the fun is genuine. We commend to those who are unacquainted with Phœnix the description of the great editorial combat, when the interposition by a friendly pressman of an ink roller between the faces of the combatants gave the affair a different complexion.

—From Messrs. Turner, Brothers & Co. we we have also received "The Miners' Journal and Coal Statistical Register for 1869." This is a valuable compilation of coal and mining statistics, published at the office of the *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, Pa.

—From D. Ashmead we have received "Phœnixiana," and "Woodstock," a romance by Sir Walter Scott, both published by D. Appleton & Co. "Woodstock" is the twenty-first volume of the very cheap and attractive edition of the Waverley Novels now being issued by Messrs. Appleton. 208 pages, in clear, handsome type, are given for the low price of 25 cents. The entire edition will be completed in twenty-five volumes, at six dollars for the set.

—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros. send us "Colonel Thorpe's Scenes in Arkansaw," one of their volumes of American humor. This work contains a number of highly entertaining and very laughable sketches of Western and Southwestern life, and it is rendered additionally attractive by the excellent illustrations of Mr. Darley.

Messrs. Peterson have also just published "Twelve Months of Matrimony," by Emilie F. Carlen, a very interesting novel of modern society.

—The Apollo Lodge, No. 296, I. O. O. F., have published in a neat little volume the history of the lodge from its organization, February 19, 1848, to its twenty-first anniversary, February 19, 1869. Printed by Collins, No. 704 Jayne street.

—*Our Young Folks* for March presents an attractive series of sketches, stories, poetry, and pictures which will be appreciated by the juveniles. In the April number a valuable serial, entitled "Gardening for Girls," will be commenced. Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co., the publishers, announce that they will send four numbers of *Our Young Folks*, from January to April of this year, as specimens, to any persons who will send them their address.

—*The Nursery*, for March, published by John L. Shorey, No. 13 Washington street, Boston, is, as usual, full of good pictures, that old as well as young people will be pleased with, and short stories, sketches and verses, that the youngest readers can understand.

—The "American Ecclesiastical and Educational Almanac" for 1869, the most valuable manual of its kind published in this country, has just appeared. It is compiled by Professor Alexander J. Schaw, and published at No. 15 Day street, New York.

The Invention of Lithography.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The impatience of a German washerwoman led to the invention of lithography. The history of that elegant art begins with a homely domestic scene, which occurred at Munich about the year 1793, and in which three characters figured, Madame Senefelden, the poor widow of an excellent actor, then recently deceased; her son, Alois Senefelder, aged twenty-two, a young man of an inventive turn; and the impatient washerwoman just mentioned. The washerwoman had called at the home of this widow for the weekly "wash;" but the "list" was not ready, and the widow asked her son to take it. He looked about the room for a piece of paper upon which to write it, without being able to find the least fragment, and he noticed also that his ink was dry. Washerwomen are not apt to be overawed by such customers, and this one certainly did not conceal her impatience while the fruitless search was proceeding. The young man had in the apartment a smooth, soft, cream-colored stone, such as lithographers now use. He had also a mass of paste made of lampblack, wax, soap, and water. In the hurry of the moment he dashed upon the soft, smooth stone the short list of garments, using for the purpose this awkward lump of oily paste. The washerwoman went off with her small bundle of clothes, peace was restored to the family, and the writing on the stone remained.—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

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WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

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N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
KANGAROO, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN.	Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE	Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$100	Liverpool	$33
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.	Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE.	Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

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The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

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Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co. 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·38
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	
		116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

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ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867	
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Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

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INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

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CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

Mr. Edmund Yates, the novelist and dramatist, contributes the following article to *Tinsley's Magazine:*—

Nearly eleven years have passed since Mr. Charles Dickens commenced his career as a professional "reader." He had read the "Christmas Carol" and the "Chimes" before public audiences on several occasions, but always in aid of the funds of some charitable institution. It was not until the evening of Thursday, the 29th of April, 1858, that he appeared in St. Martin's Hall (now converted into the New Queen's Theatre) to give a reading for his own benefit. This reading Mr. Dickens prefaced with a little speech explanatory of his reasons for appearing in public, which, now that he is about to bring those public appearances to a close, will possess peculiar interest. He said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—It may perhaps be known to you that, for a few years past, I have been accustomed occasionally to read some of my shorter books, to various audiences, in aid of a variety of good objects, and at some charge to myself both in time and money. It having at length become impossible in any reason to comply with these always accumulating demands, I have had definitively to choose between now and then reading on my own account, as one of my recognized occupations, or not reading at all. I have had little or no difficulty in deciding on the former course.

"The reasons that have led me to it—besides the consideration that it necessitates no departure whatever from the chosen pursuits of my life—are three-fold:—Firstly, I have satisfied myself that it can involve no possible compromise of the credit and independence of literature; secondly, I have long held the opinion, and have long acted on the opinion, that in these times whatever brings a public man and his public face to face, on terms of mutual confidence and respect, is a good thing; thirdly, I have had a pretty large experience of the interest my hearers are so generous as to take in these occasions, and of the delight they give to me, as a tried means of strengthening those relations—I may almost say of personal friendship—which it is my great privilege and pride, as it is my great responsibility, to hold with a multitude of persons who will never hear my voice nor see my face. Thus it is that I come, quite naturally, to be here among you at this time; and thus it is that I proceed to read this little book, quite as composedly as I might proceed to write it, or to publish it in any other way."

Since then, as is well known, Mr. Dickens has frequently given readings from several of his works in London, in the principal towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and in the United States. At many of these readings, given before all sorts and conditions of men, I have been present, chiefly for the purpose of watching the effect produced by the reader upon his audience. The result has been to confirm me in a long-entertained and henceforth never-to-be-shaken belief that, let him treat what subject he chooses, show people what they actually are or what they really ought to be, appeal to their human sympathies or their higher aspirations, this great and God-gifted genius holds the hearts of his audience in his hands, now moving them to laughter, now melting them into tears, but invariably concentrating their attention, even upon an inflection of his voice, and creating in all, even the most hardened and battered in the hourly skirmishes of this workaday world, a proud, honest, hearty, human sympathy.

But although amongst his friends and such of the outside world as had been admitted to the private performances of the Tavistock House theatricals Mr. Dickens was known to possess much dramatic power, it was not until within the last few weeks that he found scope for its exhibition on the platform. Although the characters in his previous readings had each a distinct and defined individuality—and in true artistic spirit the comparatively insignificant characters had as much finish bestowed upon their representation as the heroes and heroines, *e. g.*, the fat man on 'Change who replies "God knows," to the query as to whom Scrooge had left his money—a bit of perfect Dutch painting—one could not help feeling that the personation was but a half personation given under restraint; that the reader was "under-acting" as it is professionally termed, and one longed to see him give his dramatic genius full vent. That wish has now been realized. When Mr. Dickens called round him some half-hundred of his friends and acquaintances on whose discrimination and knowledge of public audiences he had reliance, and when, after requesting their frank verdict on the experiment, he commenced the new reading, "Sikes and Nancy," until, gradually warming with excitement, he flung aside his book and acted the scene of the murder, shrieked the terrified pleadings of the girl, growled the brutal savagery of the murderer, brought looks, tones, gestures simultaneously into play to illustrate his meaning, there was no one, not even of those who had known him best or who believed in him most, but was astonished at the power and the versatility of his genius.

Grandest of all the characters stands out Fagin, the Jew. Of late years a plague of Jews has fallen upon the London stage. Comic Jews—the bane of the appreciative, the delight of the chuckle-headed, amongst the audience. First in date and in excellence was "Melter Moss," in the drama of the *Ticket of Leave*, originally played by Mr. George Vincent, with great humor and appreciation of character; and subsequently degraded by the same actor, under the patronage of gallery guffaws, into a senile buffoon. "Melter Moss" was too popular a person to escape piracy. So we soon had a diluted version of him in a play called *The Great City*. This misrepresentative of the Hebrew race was remarkable for nothing save his dissimilarity to any previously seen specimen of the Jewish nation. His study of character had apparently induced him to believe that the assumption of a palpably false pasteboard nose, and the occasional utterance of the asseveration, "S'help me!" would carry him through. His imbecility was his safeguard; had he been more forcible, he would have been intolerable. There is still a Jew "to the fore" on the London stage; Mr. Dominick Murray, an actor of great original talent, sometimes, as in his performance of "Michael Feeny," rising into genius, is playing a Jew money-lender and hell-keeper in *After Dark*, and playing it well, as he could not fail to do, though the part is scarcely suited to him. "Fagin," as shown by Mr. Dickens, is very different from any of these. There is nothing comic about him, there is nothing grand or tragic, as in "Shylock;" he is sordid, mean, avaricious and revengeful; and Mr. Dickens shows him to you in every phase. You read it in his rounded shoulders, in his sunken chin, in his puckered cheeks and hanging brow, in his gleaming eyes and quivering, clutching hands, in the lithe shiftiness of his movements, and the intense earnestness of his attitudes. The voice is husky and with a slight lisp, but there is no nasal intonation; a bent back, but no shoulder-shrug; the conventional attributes are omitted, the conventional words are never spoken, and the Jew fence, crafty and cunning even in his bitter vengeance, is there before us to the life.

Next comes Nancy. Readers of the old editions of "Oliver Twist" will doubtless recollect how desperately difficult it was to fight against the dreadful impression which Mr. George Cruikshank's picture of Nancy left upon the mind, and how it required all the assistance of the author's genius to preserve interest in the stunted, squab, round-faced trull whom the artist had depicted.

Accurately delineating every other character in the book, and excelling all his previous and subsequent productions in his etching of "Fagin in the Condemned Cell," Mr. Cruikshank not merely did not convey the right idea of Nancy, which would have been bad enough, but conveyed the wrong one, which was worse. No such ill-favored girl would have found a protector in Sikes, who amongst his set and in his profession was a man of mark. We all know Nancy's position; but just because we know it, we are certain she must have had some amount of personal comeliness, which Mr. Cruikshank has entirely denied her. In the reading we get none of the common side of her character, which peeps forth occasionally in the earlier volumes. She is the heroine, doing evil that good may come of it, breaking the trust reposed in her that the man she loves and they amongst whom she has lived may be brought to better lives. With the dread shadow of impending death upon her, she is thrillingly earnest, almost prophetic. Thus, in accordance with a favorite custom of the author, during the interview on the steps at London bridge, not only does the girl's language rise from the tone of every-day life and become imbued with dramatic imagery and fervor, but that eminently prosaic old person, Mr. Brownlow, becomes affected in the same manner, saying, "bsfore this river wakes to life," and indulging in other romantic types and metaphors. This may be scarcely life-like, but it is very effective in the reading, enchaining the attention of the audience and forming a fine contrast to the simple pathos of the dialogue in the murder-scene, every word of which is in the highest degree natural and well-placed. It is here, of course, that the excitement of the audience is wrought to its highest pitch, and that the acme of the actor's art is reached. The raised hauds, the bent-back head, are good; but shut your eyes, and the illusion is more complete. Then the cries for mercy, the "Bill! dear Bill! for dear God's sake!" uttered in tones in which the agony of fear prevails even over the earnestness of the prayer, the dead, dull voice as hope departs, are intensely real. When the pleading ceases, you open your eyes in relief, in time to see the impersonation of the murderer seizing a heavy club, and striking his victim to the ground.

I would have the reading end here. I would have the curtain descend, as it were, upon that deed of blood. I would have no more of "Sikes," nothing of the pleasant humor of "Mrs. Gamp." I know that the British public likes to see justice overtaking the wicked. I have been warned scores of times by kind friends, known and unknown, that people delight in "a happy ending" to books and plays; but I am yet of the old-fashioned opinion that the artist should consult his art rather than his public, and I feel certain that, artistically speaking, the story of "Sikes" and "Nancy" ends at the point I have indicated. At the private reading opinions differed as to this. On the first public reading I heard no discussion; but I am convinced that I am rightly interpreting the feelings of the majority of the audience. There is always less shuffling of feet, coughing, etc., at Mr. Dickens' readings than at any other public entertainment. Throughout the entire scene of the murder, from the entrance of "Sikes" into the house until the catastrophe, the silence was intense; the old phrase "a pin might have been heard to drop," might have been legitimately employed. It was a great study to watch the faces of the people—eager, excited, intent—permitted for once in a lifetime to be natural, forgetting to be British, and cynical and unimpassioned. The great strength of this feeling did not last into the concluding five minutes. The people were earnest and attentive; but the wild excitement so seldom seen amongst us died as "Nancy" died, and the rest was somewhat of an anti-climax.

No one who appreciates great acting should miss this scene. It will be a treat such as they have not had for a long time, such as, from all appearances, they are not likely to have soon again. To them the earnestness and force, the subtlety, the *nuances*, the delicate lights and shades of the great dramatic art, will be exhibited by one of the first, if not the first, of its living masters; while those of far less intellectual calibre will understand the vigor of the entire performance; and be especially amused at the facial and vocal dexterity by which the crafty "Fagin" is instantaneously changed into the chuckle-headed "Noah Claypole."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Trust Estate of Mrs. CHRISTIAN GLENDENNING.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of HUGH ELLIOTT, Trustee, as filed by William Elliott, his Executor, and of the said William Elliott, Executor of Hugh Elliott, deceased Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 1425 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
2 18thstu5t Auditor

ESTATE OF JOHN R. PANCOAST, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to
WILLIAM W. JUVENAL,
LIBRARY Street, cor. w Fifth,
Attorney for TACY R. PANCOAST,
Executrix.
2 21thstu6t*

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 05, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8 20 down train, and 4¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9'15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8'10 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 8, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7'10, 8, 9'40, 11'40 A. M., 1'40, 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7'50 A. M., 12'40, 5'40, and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¼, 5¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6'10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 5 and 9½ P. M
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7'30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6'45 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9'25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8'15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7'30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8 15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7'30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10'30 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8'10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 00 P. M. and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6'45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9'25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M., 12 45 and 5 15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 10 A. M. and 12 45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1 30 and 10 19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express trains leave Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3 00 and 3 55 A. M., and 10 00 P. M., passing Reading at 5 45 and 7 37 A. M., and 12 30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12 40 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 00 A. M., and 6 4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M., and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M. and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4 30 A. M., 12 30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.
Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARBON, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7'45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9'45 A. M. (express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1'45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5'00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8'45 A. M., 2 45 and 4'15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 11 30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6'2) P. M.
Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2'10, 8'25, and 8'20 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8'35 A. M., 4'55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7'30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3'10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 148 S. FIFTH street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7'45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4'15 P. M., 5'50 P. M., 6'15 and 11 30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 9'00 A. M., 10'45 A. M., 1'55 P. M., 4'50 P. M., and 6'35 P. M.
Trains leave West Chester at 8'00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7 45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4'50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7'55 A. M. and 4'00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7'45 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8 00 A. M. and 4'50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6 30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5 30, and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Rivervice, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, 5 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10 15 A. M for Bristol.
At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M. 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9 45 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9 45 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9 45 A. M., 3, 6 30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9 45 A. M., 6 30 and 12 P M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street railway run direct to West Philadelphia depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9 45 A. M. 6 30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Cattle train, leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 30 and 5 30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Highstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8'00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 30 A. M., 7 40, and 9 00	P. M.
Fast Line	11 50 A. M.
Erie Express	12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10 45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12 00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	5 10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8 20 A. M., 3 40 and 7 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10 00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Fast Line	10 00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 20 P. M.
Erie Express	4 20 P. M.
Day Express	5 20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL D. H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.
4 22

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad Street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cristield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 30, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7 00 and 8 10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7 00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way Mail. 9 30 A. M., Express, 2 25 P. M., 7 25 A. M., Way Mail. 2, 5 30, and 6 30 P. M., Express. 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 363 Chestnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, LOCK HAVEN, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10'45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3'15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11'50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8'50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10'00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8'00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7'45 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10'05 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12 55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10'00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	8'25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7 50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4'20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.
11 4

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.
For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8'15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8'15 A. M., 3'45 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8'15 A. M and 3'30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8'15 A. M., 3'15, 3'30, and 6'00 P. M
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 226 South Delawareaven
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 8 Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS ASHBURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street,

SPECIAL SALE
OF
LACE GOODS,
SCOTCH AND IRISH EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HANDKERCHIEFS,
By order of
MR. ROBERT MACDONALD,
New York.
On Wednesday Morning,
Feb 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, a large and most attractive line of
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
Comprising
Full lines Hamburg edgings and insertings.
Full lines needle-work edgings and insertings.
Full lines plain cambric.
Full lines book embroidered.
Full lines cambric threads.
Full lines applique sprigs, in great variety.
Full lines linen and cotton collars and cuffs, plain and colored.
Full lines embroidered sets of collars and cuffs.
Full lines embroidered tucked handkerchiefs.
Full lines hemmed and tucked "
Full lines 5-8 hemmed lawn "
Full lines 6-8 linen hemstitched "
Full lines 5-8 plain lace bordered "
Full lines 3-4 hemmed linen "
Full lines 3-4 printed border "
Full lines printed border-hemmed lawn handkerchiefs.
Also, full lines Swiss mulls.
Also, full line lace applique handkerchiefs.
Also, full lines linen napkins low to finest numbers.
We invite with confidence the attention of the entire trade to the above offering of fresh and desirable goods, just landed per City of Paris and Queen.
The above sale will commence with about
1000 dozen Ladies' and Misses' HOOP SKIRTS.
Also,
500 dozen foreign and domestic CORSETS. 2t

On Thursday, February 25,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 LOTS PARIS FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, CLOTHING, ETC. ETC.
Also at commencement of sale, for account of whom it may concern—
CARPETS,
— bales 32-inch Dutch.
— bales 24-inch twills.
— bales 36-inch extra Dutch.
— bales 25-inch Venetian twills.
CLOTHING.
Invoices of men's and boys' clothing.
Also, full and complete lines of ladies' and gents' Travelling Bags.
Also, full line of splendid quality Wallets.
Also, full lines of white and colored Cotton Trimmings, Galloons, etc.
Also, invoices and complete lines of Tooth, Hair, and Nail Brushes.
Also, cases of spool cottons, patent thread, suspenders, umbrellas, neckties, shirt fronts, rolling, buttons, braids, bindings, jet and horn

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Annual Report of the Registrar—The Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the City During 1868.

The annual report of births, marriages, and deaths in Philadelphia, during the year 1868, made by Mr. George E. Chambers, the Registrar, was sent to the Board of Health this afternoon by the Health Officer, General H. G. Sickel. The report complains of the great annoyance caused by the neglect of physicians to comply with the law requiring a return of births, and also of the great delinquency which prevails among the Aldermen in making their return of marriages. "The clergymen of the city," says the report, "are invariably more prompt and courteous in making their returns, and have aided the department in this respect to that extent that we are now enabled to present an almost complete and unbroken record of all marriages which have taken place in the city since the Registration law went into effect."

From the interesting and valuable statistics contained in the report we extract the following:—

Births.

The number of births registered during the year was 17,259, an increase of 252 over the previous year.

The number of male births was 8983, an increase of 91 over the previous year. The female births numbered 8271, an increase of 161.

The following table shows the number of births in each month during the year:—

				Black.		
Months.	*Total.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Twins.*
January	1515	788	727	13	10	12
Febru'y	1455	779	676	10	10	15
March	1521	785	736	15	11	19
April	1297	666	631	5	10	12
May	1385	739	646	9	2	15
June	1338	723	615	13	1	17
July	1408	735	673	9	9	19
August	1449	759	690	18	17	12
Septem'r	1459	723	736	9	9	13
October	1526	791	735	14	14	11
Novem'r	1433	745	688	10	15	10
Decem'r	1493	755	738	26	9	13
	17399	8988	8271	151	134	168

The twin births show a decrease of 25 from the previous year, and the colored births a decrease of 285.

The still births registered numbered 244, a decrease of 36 from the previous year. Of the whole number 431 were males and 313 females.

The following table shows the number of births in each ward:—

Wards.	*Births.*	*Wards.*	*Births.*	*Wards.*	*Births.*
1st	688	11th	446	21st	410
2d	679	12th	499	22d	611
3d	514	13th	499	23d	531
4th	690	14th	618	24th	681
5th	376	15th	1177	25th	404
6th	349	16th	609	26th	837
7th	713	17th	779	27th	519
8th	894	18th	579	28th	183
9th	816	19th	1223	Unknown	64
10th	549	20th	1368		

Average births per month.....1438
" " " week.....331
" " " day.....48

Marriages.

The number of marriages in each month during 1868, as compared with 1867, was as follows:—

Month.	1868.	1867.
January	553	489
February	461	444
March	472	432
April	515	494
May	591	517
June	518	529
July	441	499
August	465	419
September	569	576
October	605	595
November	570	557
December	611	593
Total	6371	6084

This shows an increase of 287 during the past year over the returns of 1867.

The ceremonies employed during 1868 were:—Methodist, 1607; Roman Catholic, 1141; Presbyterian, 708; Episcopal, 675; Lutheran, 518; Baptist, 496; Aldermen, 461; German Reformed, 375; Independent, 115; Mayor, 97; Hebrew, 59; Dutch Reformed, 25; Universalist, 21; Evangelical Association, 18; Independent German, 16; Friends, 16; Moravian, 9; Unitarian, 6; United Brethren, 3; Congregationalist, 1; Second Advent, 1.

Average marriages per month.....531
" " " week.....121
" " " day.....18

Of the men married 3867 were natives of the United States, of whom 3295 married women of the United States, 249 married foreign women, and 13 married women whose nativities were unknown. The foreign men married numbered 2418; of whom 627 married women of the United States, 1774 married foreign women and 17 married women whose nativities were unknown.

Of the women married there were natives of the United States 3907, of whom 3295 married men of the United States, 537 married foreign men, and 15 married men whose nativities were unknown. The foreign women married numbered 2073, of whom 299 married men of the United States, and 1774 married foreign men.

The ages of the parties married were as follows:—

	Men.	*Women.*
Under 20 years	13	1128
From 20 to 25 years	2234	2682
" 25 to 30 "	1900	1092
" 30 to 40 "	1204	711
" 40 to 50 "	373	213
" 50 to 60 "	145	34
" 60 to 70 "	27	7
" 70 to 80 "	10	1
Not given	467	504

The statistics relative to the ages of the parties married present some curious and interesting facts.

Of the men under twenty years who were married, 10 were joined to women under twenty; 1 to a woman between twenty and twenty-five; 1 to a woman between thirty and forty; and 1 to a woman between forty and fifty. Of those between twenty and twenty-five, 765 married women under twenty; 1269 married women between twenty and twenty-five; 148 married women between twenty-five and thirty; 34 married women between thirty and forty; 2 married women between forty and fifty; and 16 married women whose ages are not given. Of those between twenty-five and thirty, 267 married women under twenty; 1008 married women between twenty and twenty-five; 489 married women between twenty-five and thirty; 119 married women between thirty and forty; 6 married women between forty and fifty; and 11 married women whose ages were not given.

Of the women under 20 years of age who were married, 10 were joined to men under twenty; 765 married men between twenty and twenty-five, 267 married men between twenty-five and thirty; 79 married men between thirty and forty; 5 married men between forty and fifty, and 2 married men whose age was not given. Of those between twenty and twenty-five, 1 married a man under twenty; 1269 married men between twenty and twenty-five; 1008 married men between twenty-five and thirty; 357 married men between thirty and forty; 43 married men between forty and fifty; 3 married men between fifty and sixty, and one married a man between sixty and seventy. Of those between twenty-five and thirty, 148 married men between twenty and twenty-five; 489 married men between twenty-five and thirty; 361 married men between thirty and forty; 78 married men between forty and fifty; 13 married men between fifty and sixty, and 3 married men whose age was not given. Of the seven women between the age of sixty and seventy married, 5 were joined to men over sixty and 2 to men under fifty.

Mortality.

The number of interments in the city during 1868 was 14,693, an increase of 760 over the previous year. Of the whole number 13,924 were white and 769 colored; 7674 were males and 7019 females; 3521 male adults and 3367 female adults; 4153 male children and 3652 female children.

Deaths from registered diseases	11,700
" " still born	744
" " old age	458
" " unknown, external, and accidental causes	1,701
Total	14,693
Deduct still born and from the country	1,302
Net deaths in the city	13,391

The causes of death were:—Apoplexy, 201; cancer, 256; croup, 206; convulsions, 704; consumption, 1996; cholera-infantum, 989; cholera-morbus, 44; diptheria, 119; diarrhœa, 211; dysentery, 153; debility, 609; scarlet fever, 224; typhoid fever, 395; typhus fever, 168; whooping cough, 176; hernia, 20; inflammation of the brain, 332; murder, 23; maniapotu, 45; old age, 458; still born, 744; smallpox, 1; tetanus, 22; tumor, 42, teething, 31; and gunshot wounds, 16.

The ages of the deceased were:—Under one year, 4601; from one to two years, 1259; from two to five years, 915; from five to ten years, 390; from ten to fifteen years, 268; from fifteen to twenty years, 372; from twenty to thirty years, 1383; from thirty to forty years, 1320; from forty to fifty years, 1106; from fifty to sixty years, 882; from sixty to seventy years, 901; from seventy to eighty years, 804; from eighty to ninety years, 416; from ninety to one hundred years, 69; from one hundred to one hundred and ten years, 12; and from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty years, 1.

The number of deaths in each ward was:—

First	620	Sixteenth	409
Second	791	Seventeenth	514
Third	423	Eighteenth	555
Fourth	661	Nineteenth	902
Fifth	543	Twentieth	989
Sixth	270	Twenty-first	250
Seventh	840	Twenty-second	853
Eighth	390	Twenty-third	323
Ninth	307	Twenty-fourth	472
Tenth	441	Twenty-fifth	278
Eleventh	389	Twenty-sixth	605
Twelfth	331	Twenty-seventh	226
Thirteenth	834	Twenty-eighth	73
Fourteenth	409	Almshouse	524
Fifteenth	856	Country	558

The number of deaths in each month was:—

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Adults.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
January	647	602	675	574	1249
February	550	507	593	470	1063
March	590	506	551	545	1096
April	736	621	719	638	1357
May	491	426	471	446	917
June	655	546	529	672	1201
July	1009	891	693	1207	1900
August	767	803	554	1016	1570
September	697	656	562	789	1353
October	511	444	473	482	955
November	435	443	452	426	878
December	586	574	614	540	1154
Total	7674	7019	6888	7805	14,693

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the number of births, marriages, and deaths during each month in the year 1868:—

Months.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
January	553	1515	1249
February	461	1455	1063
March	472	1521	1096
April	515	1297	1357
May	591	1385	917
June	518	1338	1204
July	441	1408	1900
August	465	1449	1570
September	569	1459	1353
October	605	1526	955
November	570	1433	878
December	611	1493	1154
Total	6371	17,259	14,693

The number of births, marriages, and deaths in the city during the past eight years is given in the following table:—

Years.	*Births.*	*Marriages.*	*Deaths.*
1861	17,271	4,417	14,468
1862	14,741	4,662	15,097
1863	15,293	5,474	15,788
1864	15,591	6 752	17,582
1865	15,428	6,864	17,169
1866	17 497	7,087	16,804
1867	17,007	6 084	13,933
1868	17,259	6,371	14,693
Total	130,027	47,711	125,533

The report of the Registrar will be printed in pamphlet form shortly, and will be distributed to the public gratuitously from the office on Sansom street, above Sixth.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Stole a Bag of Iron—Picking Pockets—Concerned in a Theft—Passing Counterfeit Money—Swindling—Larceny of Money—Stealing Sheep Skins—Suspicion of Robbery.

—John Scott was arrested at the Baltimore depot, yesterday, with a bag of iron in his possession. He had obtained it in the depot, and was in the act of carrying off the property when stopped by an officer. Scoot had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and was committed for trial.

—Robert Carrigan will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon, charged with picking pockets. The allegation is that while in a crowd at Market wharf, yesterday, he relieved a man of his watch and pocket-book.

—George Geldey has been held in $1500 bail by Alderman Carpenter upon the charge of being concerned in the theft of brass metal from Woll's brewery, at Fairmount.

—August and Mary Hahan were arrested at Second and Catharine streets, yesterday, for passing counterfeit five cent pieces. When arrested they had in their possession over a dollar and a quarter in bogus coin. The accused were held for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

—Jacob Trexler is said to have been engaged in swindling citizens in the Fifteenth ward. Upon this charge he was arrested yesterday. The allegation is that he represented himself as a coal agent, and collected small sums of money by promising to send coal to parties, and agreeing to collect the balance of the money on delivery. In no instance was the coal delivered. Jacob was held to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

—Jonas Mitchell, for the larceny of $15 from a gentleman at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets, had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast yesterday, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

—Joseph Lelan was arrested at Delaware avenue and Spruce street early yesterday morning for the larceny of sheep skins from one of the wharves on the Delaware front. He has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Tittermary.

—John McKeever was caught in a new building at Eleventh and Tasker street on Sunday morning. He had effected an entrance by removing a padlock. Alderman Bonsall held him to answer.

South Street Presbyterian Church.—Yesterday was quite a gala day in this church, the occasion being the formal reception of their new pastor, Rev. Dr. Parsons, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo. The church was beautifully decorated with flags, banners, etc., and tables spread in rich abundance, which convinced all present that the ladies had not neglected the "inner" wants. In the afternoon the Sabbath schools received the congratulations of their pastor. The exercises were of a character that the children will not soon forget. In the evening addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. March, Rev. R. H. Allen, and others. Dr. Parsons responded feelingly to the manner in which he had been received, and after prayer, and singing "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," the large audience dispersed about half-past 10 o'clock.

Death from Burning.—A most distressing accident occurred at the residence of S. Wilmer Cannell, Esq., near Torresdale, resulting in the death of one of his servants from burning. This woman (the cook), in endeavoring to light a lamp, in some way exposed her dress to the flames. No one being in the room at the time of the accident, the flames had made considerable headway before she could give the alarm. The lady of the house, rushing down stairs, instantly deluged her with water, but the assistance came too late. Falling over, the woman expired in a few moments. As the lamp was found upright on the table, with all its contents, the accident could not have occurred from any explosion. This is a direct warning to the many who expose themselves so heedlessly to accident from fire.

To Housekeepers and Others.—Especial attention is requested to the sale of new and very elegant furniture to be sold by M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, on Friday morning next, without reserve, comprising rosewood, walnut, and ebony parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, manufactured by George J. Henkels & Co., and to be sold to close a partnership account. Now ready for examination with catalogues.

The House of Refuge.—Mr. James J. Barclay, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, announces that he will receive applications for the situation of Assistant Superintendent of the white department of that institution, at his office, No. 3 Athenæum Building, until the 3d day of March next.

Run Over.—Mrs. Gallagher, residing at No. 770 S. Thirteenth street, was run over by a cab at Twelfth and Shippen streets, and sustained slight injuries. Hugh O'Malley, driver of the vehicle, was arrested, and held to bail by Alderman Bonsall.

Robbery.—The residence No. 1412 Lancaster street was entered on Sunday morning and robbed of a dress and shawl.

Dead Infant.—Early this morning a dead infant was found in a herring-box in Holmes' alley, Second and Vine streets. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Fourth National Bank—It Suspends Payment—The Cashier an Alleged Defaulter to the Sum of $60,000.—Considerable excitement was created in the city this morning by the announcement of the fact that the Fourth National Bank, in Arch street, near Eighth, had suspended payment in consequence of certain trouble in the institution. Long before banking hours a large number of persons were congregated in front of the bank, and the presence of the officers soon after 9 o'clock gave evidence that something was wrong. Then followed the announcement of suspension. This created a *furore* among those assembled, and all sorts of rumors were afloat concerning the cashier, bank, directors, etc. An investigation on the part of our reporter disclosed the following:—

Some days since, Mr. MacMullin, cashier of the institution, resigned, and another gentleman was elected to supply the vacancy. The accounts were gone over, and deficiencies were found to exist.

At first the amount was put down at $10,000, but now the sum in default is estimated at $60,000. The old cashier has not left town, as reported some days since. He was in consultation with the directors last evening, and what transpired between them we are unable to lay before our readers. We only know that in consequence of that interview, and from further investigation of the books this morning, the bank suspended payment. Mr. Albert C. Roberts, President, desires the public to understand that in a few days everything will be right. He says the depositors will not lose a penny, and the only ones to suffer, if any great loss has been incurred, will be the stockholders. The amount of capital invested is ample to meet all demands, and no fear is entertained of a "smash-up." The President and directors are anxious to make a thorough investigation of the books, papers, etc., and until that is done the bank will be closed. They expect to reopen in about one week.

The Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.—The Twentieth Annual Commencement of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery was held at noon to-day, in Concert Hall. The full number of matriculants is 347; the number of graduates, 64, distributed as follows:—Pennsylvania, 16; Ohio, 9; New York, 7; Michigan, 5; South Carolina, 3; North Carolina, 3; Ontario, 3; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; New Jersey, 2; Mississippi, 2; Iowa, 2; Georgia, 1; Alabama, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Maryland, 1; United States Army, 2.

The names of the graduates are as follows:—

Ader, Henry, Ind.	Mansfield, Le Roy, Pa.
Bell, S. O.	Mason, S. O., N. H.
Betts, J. N., N. Y.	Miller, E. C., Pa.
Bowie, A. P., Pa.	Moloney, Nelson, Ill.
Clows, J. Q. A., Pa.	Nichols, A. B. C., S. C.
Coyle, C. L., O.	Orr, Samuel S.
Drew, A. E., Quebec.	Patton, J. B., Pa.
Durden, W., Miss.	Pingue, M. G., Pa.
Flo r, Frank Y., Pa.	Robinson, N., N. C.
Gardner, A. V., Wis.	Robinson, W. P., O.
Gates, George L., N. Y.	Rowley, E. F. S., S. C.
Hart Henry Clay, O.	Reifsnyder, F. B., O.
Hassinger, A., Pa.	Simms, E. T., Ala.
Herbert, T. G., N. C.	Smith, J. K., Pa.
Hewell, James, Ont.	Snyder, G. J. B., O.
Hopwood, M. W., Ia.	Spring, J. V., Miss.
Hugg, J. N., N. J.	St. Clair, I., Pa.
Hulbert, F. B., Pa.	Stewart, J. W., Mich.
Hurlbut, John E., Ill.	Stratton, A. G., Pa.
Kallock, W. M.	Tate, F. M., Iowa.
Karsner, C. W., Pa.	Tomlinson, J. J. W. S. C.
Lucas, W. H. G., N. C.	Warren, Guy, O.
McGreggor, W. D., O.	White, D. M., Ga.
McKinley, D., Pa.	Youngbusband, L., Md.

Sale of Stocks and Real Estate.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

25 shares Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad Company	$43 12
5 shares Philadelphia and Southern mail Steamship Company	$72
25 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	$7 37
26 shares Girard National Bank	$58 75
343 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company	$2
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	$30
2 share Mercantile Library Company	$70
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.	$15 50
200 shares American Button-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Co	$650
Dwelling No. 1209 Race street	$3850
Store and dwelling No. 618 S. Second street	$9900
Dwelling No. 721 S. Fifteenth street	$3050
Store No. 2 Strawberry street	$8900
Store and dwelling No. 1163 S. Twelfth street	$3850
Dwelling No. 2040 Locust street	$4500
Dwelling No. 1842 Master street	$5000

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—The following judgments were this morning entered:—

By Thompson, C. J.—Ashhurst vs. Waterman. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Appeal dismissed.

Cary vs. Winterstern. Error to Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment reversed and judgment entered for defendants.

Ritcher vs. Ritcher. Error to Common Pleas of Snyder county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Moore vs. Mensh & Co. Error to Common Pleas of Northumberland county. Judgment affirmed.

Agnew, J.—Estate of Vincent de Amarelli. Appeal of Catharine Vincent, for herself and as guardian of William Henry Vincent, from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. The decree of the Orphans' Court is reversed upon the appeals of Catharine Vincent, in her own right and as guardian of William Henry Vincent; and this Court now finds and decrees that Vincent de Amarelli and Catharine Vincent, the appellant, were married and living in lawful wedlock at the time of and before his death, and that William Henry Vincent is the legitimate issue and one of the lawful representatives of said decedent, and the record is ordered to be remitted to the Orphans' Court, with directions to proceed to distribute the estate of the decedent to and among the persons entitled to the same according to law, and the costs are ordered to be paid out of the estate.

Germon and wife vs. Lyon and Taylor. Appeal from Nisi Prius. Decree affirmed and procedendo awarded.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Charles Schick. Error to Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county. Judgment affirmed.

John Freeley's Estate. Decree of the Orphans' Court reversed and procedendo awarded.

By Sharswood, J.—Burrill vs. Wirth. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Williams, J.—Russell's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed.

Potter & Jones vs. Price. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—Jury trials were resumed this morning.

The United States vs. George Bosse. A criminal prosecution upon the charge of removing distilled spirits upon which the tax had not been paid. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Wilson & Brother vs. Isaac Myers, owner, and Palmer Moore, contractor. An action to recover for services rendered in painting a house on Maiden lane. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—John Altmire vs. Adam Bauman. An action on a mechanic's lien to recover for building a bake-house for the defendant. On trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—This morning Samuel Holt was put upon his trial for the murder of Edward Byrnes on the night of October 13 last, at Fourth and Monroe streets. The prisoner, during the last session of Oyer and Terminer, was tried for the murder of Christopher Byrnes, brother to the deceased of the present case, and was then acquitted. The facts of each case are the same, the brother having been killed at the same time and by almost simultaneous shots; and these facts have before appeared fully in these columns. The nature of the case, however, required separate bills of indictment, and this second one now comes up for disposal. At the close of our report the jury were being called.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WATSON'S PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of the merchants generally of this and other cities to the above-named book, as he knows, and can prove to their satisfaction, that most of it is copied from GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY of 1868. This assertion defies contradiction.

GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY for this year contains all changes in *Firms* and location since 1868. Whereas WATSON'S contains all the *old* firms and location as in Gopsill's book of 1868. We shall on a future occasion refer to some of the errors contained in WATSON'S DIRECTORY.

CHARLES M. GILE
1t No. 1220 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1f

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The New Currency Bill—Our Foreign Relations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Currency Bill.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The action of the Senate, in refusing to concur in the House amendment to the supplementary Currency act is looked upon as insuring the failure of that measure for the present session. The House is so unanimous and so thoroughly in earnest over Coburn's amendment that any Committee of Conference will have to insist upon that, or else have their report defeated. Many members now prefer that the whole matter shall go over to the next session, when there will be more time to frame a measure likely to give general satisfaction. Representatives of national banks, more particularly large banks, who would suffer most by the passage of the bill, are now here trying to insure its defeat, and they are likely to succeed.

The Friends of General Grant

are greatly disappointed at the refusal of the Senate to agree to the repeal of the Civil-Tenure act. Grant himself, it would seem, is less annoyed about it than any other person. He is said to have remarked to a member of the House who called upon him to-day, that he preferred to be free and unfettered in his action; but if the Senate refused to repeal the act in question it should not trouble him. The only thing was that the Senate would have to shoulder the responsibility.

Diplomatic Relations.

It is now apparent that the present Conference Committee on the diplomatic appropriation bill will fail to agree; they have had several meetings, always with the same result, Butler insisting upon his proposition to consolidate the Central and South American Missions, and Senator Sumner on the part of the Senate refusing to yield that point. It is thought a new committee will be ordered.

Warehousing Goods.

The Ways and Means Committee has had a bill to prohibit the warehousing of goods manufactured in the United States under consideration for the past two days. No conclusion has yet been reached, but indications are that the bill will be agreed upon by the Committee and reported to the House. It is the bill introduced in the Senate last year by Senator Morrill of Vermont, but it has been considerably modified by the Ways and Means Committee.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of J. H. Casement, claiming to be elected a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming. The report concludes with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That J. H. Casement is not entitled to a seat in this House as a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House the President's veto of the Copper Tariff bill.

The veto message was read, and the question being, shall the bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said he did not propose to take up the time of the House at this late day of the session in a fresh discussion of this bill. He would yield his hour to gentlemen on both sides of the House who were especially interested in this measure and resume the floor in time to call the previous question.

He yielded ten minutes first to Mr. Blair, of Michigan, who spoke of the willingness of the President to oblige his friends in Baltimore by vetoing the bill.

The Baltimoreans in town had invited him to stop at their city on his way to Tennessee. While he would be receiving hospitalities in the Monumental City, the hardy miners on the banks of Lake Superior would, if the bill should fail to pass over his veto, be suffering from his obstinate actions.

He then proceeded to review the message of the President, arguing that there was nothing in the provisions of the bill which make it a tax upon the industry of any part of the country.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) had fifteen minutes yielded him by Mr. Schenck, and said that when a person had a bad cause to defend he frequently went off to side issues. The gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Blair, had abused the author of the veto instead of answering its arguments. He (Mr. Brooks) was as much interested in the copper business as the gentleman from Michigan, yet he could not inflict any injury upon the whole country for the sake of his own constituents. Copper stocks had gone up in New York from 5 to 10 per cent. since the bill had passed the House, and but for the prospect of a veto they would have gone up 10 per cent. more. It was to the interest of the moneyed men that the bill should pass over the veto. The bill itself was an iniquitous measure; it struck at some of the most important interests of the country, and he hoped it would not pass.

Mr. Pike appealed to his side of the House, the Republican, to vote upon the merits of the measure itself, and not upon Andrew Johnson

From Fishkill.

Fishkill, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A shooting match occurred at Sing Sing yesterday between five men from Peekskill, and five from Sing Sing, shooting at 90 birds, 45 a side. The party from Sing Sing won by a score of three birds. After which a bush match came off between Frank Brandreth of Sing Sing, and William Southard of Peekskill, shooting at five birds each. Brandreth killed five birds, and Southard two.

From Maine.

Augusta, Feb. 23.—The Senate to day unanimously passed a resolution appropriating $4000 to the Maine Agricultural College.

Lewiston, Me., Feb. 23.—The citizens of Auburn, Me., voted yesterday to accept the city charter by 87 majority.

Fire.

Bethlehem, Feb. 23.—The flouring mill of Messrs. H. & J. Hummel, in Hanover township, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss between $6000 and $7000. The stock and building were partially insured.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of THE STOCKTON HOTEL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF CAPE MAY will be held at the office of the West Jersey Railroad Company, at 2 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, February 27, 1869, for the purpose of organizing said corporation and electing Directors.

ALBERT W. MARKLEY,
W. J. SEWELL,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
EDWARD A. WARNE,
FRED. FAIRTHORNE,
JOHN PAREIRA,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
February 23, 1869. [1t] Commissioners.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 7?8 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, February 23, 1869.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the business of the Fourth National Bank has been temporarily suspended, in order to afford an opportunity to examine its accounts.

Depositors may rest assured that under no circumstances can they sustain a loss.

The business of the Bank, it is expected, will resumed in a few days.

L. H. RASER,
2t Cashier.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Copper Tariff Bill—The House Passes It Over the President's Veto.

An Important Declaration by General Grant.

Declaration by General Grant as to His Cabinet.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In conversation at army headquarters this morning with Senator Thayer, General Grant remarked:—"I want to say to you that I shall send into the Senate the name of Major-General Schofield as Secretary of War, but it is likely that he will decline, and return to his old position in the army. I shall then nominate a civilian for that office, and I want the Senate to know this."

Turning to Representatives Dickey and Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and Root, of Arkansas, who were at a short distance from him, he said he had no objection to their hearing what he had to say on the question of the Cabinet. He then remarked, "I am opposed to appointing officers of the army and navy to civil offices, and therefore want a civilian at the head of each department."

The statement comes from members of Congress who were present, and they express their satisfaction at the utterances of the General, and believe from the conversation that he will have a "straight out" Republican Cabinet.

FROM LONDON.

British Press Opinions.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Feb. 23.—The press of this city almost unanimously condemn the movement for the union of Spain and Portugal under the old name of Iberia, which has been recently contemplated.

From New Hampshire.

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 23.—Three inches of sleet and snow fell here last night.

Mr. Russell, mail agent between Concord and Portsmouth, a Democrat, appointed under political pressure a year ago, has been removed, and William Conn, Republican, appointed in his place.

Committee of Conference.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The committee of conference on the constitutional amendment are Messrs. Stewart, Conkling and Edmunds.

The President's Veto Overruled.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The House has passed the Copper bill over the veto by a vote of 115 to 56.

Specie Shipment.

New York, Feb. 23.—The Allemania sailed to-day for Hamburg with $85,000 in specie.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Feb. 23—Evening.—Consols 93¼ for money and account. Five-twenties, 78¾. Railways steady. Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 96¾.

Liverpool, Feb. 23—Evening.—Cotton active; uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼ a 12¾d. Sales to day 12,000 bales. Peas, 42s. 6d.

London, Feb. 23—Evening.—Tallow, 45s. Sugar afloat, 30s. 9d.

Antwerp, Feb. 23.—Petroleum dull at 57¾f.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tM13
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building,
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

THE PARDEE
SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE,
EASTON, Pa.

This Department of Lafayette College was organized October, 1865, by the munificence of A. PARDEE, Esq., of Hazleton, Pa., who has placed in the hands of the Trustees the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. This has enabled the Board to add to the Faculty of the College eminent instructors in the various departments of Physical Science; and the munificence of the citizens of Easton, and of friends of the College elsewhere, has supplied funds for the buildings and apparatus necessary for thorough courses of Scientific Instruction, including:—

I.

A General Scientific Course of Four Years.

This is the same as the CLASSICAL COURSE in the College, except Ancient Languages, for which Modern Languages and Sciences are substituted. Graduates in this course receive the Degree of BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

II.

Three Technical Courses of TwoY ears Each.

I. ENGINEERING.—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical. This Course is designed to give Professional Preparation for the location, construction and superintendence of Engineering Works of every description. Graduate receive the Degree of C. E.

II. MINING AND METALLURGY.—This Course offers the means of special preparation for exploring undeveloped mineral resources, and for taking charge of mining or metallurgical works. Graduates receive the Degree of M. E.

III. CHEMISTRY.—This Course includes text-book study, lectures, and laboratory practice, every facility for which is found in the Laboratories of JENKS CHEMICAL HALL. Graduates receive the Degree of B. S.

THE LOCATION

of Lafayette College, in the midst of the great Mining and Manufacturing Region of the Middle States, gives peculiar advantages for PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in the above Departments. In addition, therefore, to the Lectures, Recitations, and Laboratory Practice, the Classes are organized into

WORKING SECTIONS,

So that Students may be thoroughly prepared by actual work in the Field, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, etc., for professional employment in the following Departments:—

I. ROAD ENGINEERING.

The Class goes through all the necessary operations (including Field Work and Office Work for the construction of a Railroad from Easton to some selected terminus.

II. MINING ENGINEERING.

Mines near Easton are examined, and Written Reports are made, accompanied by Plans, Calculations, and a discussion of the principles involved.

III. MINING GEOLOGY AND METALLURGY.

Actual Work in the Laboratory, Field, Furnaces, and Rolling Mills. Special attention given to the geology and exploitation of Coal and Iron Ores, and to the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.

IV. TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY.

Particular attention is given to the Chemistry of Agriculture, Medicine, Metallurgy, and the Manufacturing processes. Provision is also made for advanced students who may wish to make original researches.

TUITION FEES

per session of three months, in the General Scientific Course, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; in the Technical Courses or Working Sections, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For Circulars or further information, address any of the following

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D. D., PRESIDENT, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
TRAILL GREEN, M. D., LL. D., DEAN of the Pardee Scientific Department and Adamson Prof. of General and Applied Chemistry.
JAMES H. COFFIN, LL. D.,